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SECOND EDITION

CINCINNATI.

The Opening Day of the Battle.

VICTORY FOR BLAINE ALL ALONG THE LINES.

A Pennsylvanian Honored with the Permanent Chairmanship.

A ROUND OF SPEECHES FROM THE BEST ORATORS.

Harmony and Good Feeling Everywhere Prevailing.

The Management of the Pennsylvania Delegation Severely Criticised.

Blaine's Nomination Almost Universally Conceded.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK FAVORS BLAINE AND HAYES.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, June 14, 1876.

Blaine's Day.

This has been another day of wearying excitement, but to the Blaine men it has been one of great satisfaction. Every turn of the political wheel seems to have brought some good fortune to their champion, and the result of the day has been one of victory for them all around, and to-night it is generally conceded that Blaine has the field to himself. I had a conversation to-night with Hon. Eugene Hale, who is Blaine's chief Lieutenant here. He is very jubilant and says that they are receiving support from unexpected quarters, and that nothing can prevent Blaine's nomination, with a clear sweep on the second ballot. I believe he does not over estimate the strength of the Maine candidate, for this feeling seems to be shared in by even some of the leading opponents of Blaine. The friends of the other candidates try to keep up their courage, but it's a good deal like a boy's courageous whistling in a graveyard. All efforts at forming a combination failed to-day, and as that was the last resource of his opponents they are naturally depressed. Some of them, however, yet, with more braggadocio than brains affect to believe that the combination that is to lay him out can be fixed up to-morrow, but even the shrewdest of his foes do not seem to take any stock in that. They generally acknowledge their defeat, although I believe one more effort will be made to-morrow morning before the Convention meets. It will in all probability result in as signal defeat as the last charges against the Blaine phalanx. I never saw a more perfect organization, or more pluck, shrewdness, and devotion to a leader than that which has been exhibited he last few days in the Blaine ranks. The spirit of the leader seems to have fully permeated the ranks and the enthusiasm for his cause is unparalleled.

Cameron Severely Criticised.

The leadership of the Pennsylvania delegation has been a theme of general discussion and has been freely commented upon by the delegations from the other States. The general sentiment seems to be one of disgust, and the action of Cameron in holding to his position against Blaine is universally condemned by friend and foe. Don seems strangely fascinated with his idea, and even to-night he still insists upon the Pennsylvania delegation holding to Hartranft until the end. This is understood to be merely a movement against Blaine, as even the warmest friend of Hartranft in the delegation sees no reason for keeping him in the front when there isn't a ghost a show for him. If there was a chance for him the delegation as a unit, would vote that way, but the delegation does not desire to follow an *ignus fatuus* just to suit the whim or to help on the personal ends of Cameron. It is understood that the chief men who are in this movement with Cameron are, Bill Kemble and Mackey. Our delegation from Western Pennsylvania is particularly hostile to this movement, and, under the leadership of John Hampton, has done much to turn the whole delegation of the State against it.

Errett Retires in Disgust.

Probably an evidence of the feeling of the Pennsylvanians may be inferred from the fact that the portly form of Major Errett is seen no more among the boys from Pittsburgh here. The Major shook the dust of the Perkopolis from his feet this evening and left for home in disgust. He is credited with saying that he washed his hands of the whole business and was disgusted with the management of the Pennsylvania delegation. The Major but expresses in this the general feeling.

How the Delegation Stands.

The comparison of votes this evening shows pretty clearly that the strength of the Pennsylvania delegation will be given to Blaine to-morrow on the second ballot. The movement this way is headed by McPherson, Hampton and General Harry Bingham. There are forty-four votes counted on sure, and some say that when the actual test comes the delegation will go that way almost as a unit.

Mr. McPherson's Election.

The election of McPherson to the Permanent Chairmanship this afternoon, was a feather in the cap of the Blaine men. He is not only an ardent supporter of Blaine, but is one of the best parliamentarians in the country, and the opponents of Blaine will be smart if they gain any advantage over him. His selection was generally unexpected, but it gives universal satisfaction.

The chief feature of this evening was

The Blaine Procession,

which was one of the most imposing affairs of the kind I have ever seen. The city was ablaze with pyrotechnics and along the route the display was dazzling. The company numbered not less than five thousand. A very significant feature was the presence of the

Lincoln Club,

of Pittsburgh, in the ranks. The boys broke loose from all fetters and joined in the procession with vim. They made a splendid appearance, and their appearance in the ranks was hailed with enthusiasm by the Blaine men generally, who looked upon it as an indication of the Pennsylvania current.

The nomination of Blaine being conceded, it is now thought that the Convention will easily finish up the work to-morrow in time for the delegates to leave for home. The Convention will convene promptly at ten o'clock, and proceed at once to the nominations. The speechmaking promises to be worth hearing, but the flood of oratory will not be allowed very long, as the delegates are anxious to get to real work and decide the question before them.

The Ticket.

The tickets which are most freely canvassed to-night as probable is that of Blaine and Bristow or Blaine and Hayes with the preponderance of sentiment in favor of the latter. Ohio is now set down as good for Blaine on the second ballot, and it is thought that means Hayes for the second place. My impression is that that will be the ultimate decision of the Convention, although it is hardly safe to predict who will be the running mate for Blaine.

The Platform.

Little news concerning the platform can be had to-night. I heard, however, that there would be a strong resolution on the freight question offered, and that definite ground would be taken on that most important question. The discriminations in freight will be severely handled, and the resolution will be one that I think will meet with unusual favor from the people. On the questions of finance, &c., there is not much discussion, and it is impossible to foreshadow to-night what will be the utterances in these directions.

Conkling Stock Depressed.

Conkling stock seems depressed to-night. The Conkling headquarters are deserted, and there is not half as much enthusiasm and braggadocio among his adherents as they exhibited last night. They tried hard to effect a combination against Blaine to-day and their failure has very greatly disheartened them.

Morton Sticks

to the track yet, and has a good showing of support. The support he gets from the South helps him, and really gives him his strength. His friends profess to think his nomination one of the possibilities. It may be one of the possibilities, but it is not one of the probabilities. There would have to be a marvellous change to bring that about.

Fraternal Salutations.

Notwithstanding the heat of the conflict general good feeling prevails, and there is a spirit of harmony among the delegations that augurs well for the future support of the ticket. The prominent delegations here have been serenading each other.

There has been one cause of general complaint, and that is in reference to the ticket arrangements. This business has been grossly mismanaged. The Lincoln Club and the Great Western Band, were left out in the cold, sharing that fortune with Chandler, Secretary of the National Committee. Thousands of people were excluded when there was room inside the building. This may be partially remedied to-morrow, but as it is, the matter has left the local committee with an unsavory reputation.

H. M. L.

Trouble About Tickets.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The sixth National Convention of the Republican party met at noon to-day in the Exposition building. The attendance was greater than that of any previous gathering of the party. It embraced the most noted men in its ranks, who either sat upon the floor as delegates or as guests of honor upon the raised platform in the rear of the presiding officers. The number of colored delegates present caused some surprise. Among them were Congressmen or ex-Congressmen from South Carolina, Alabama and other Southern States.

The Delegations.

The Delegations were admirably grouped upon the floor facing the stage. The solid Massachusetts and New York men occupied the left centre. On their right were the New England States, formed in single file, Maine at the head, and Rhode Island at the rear with Iowa immediately behind her. To the left of New York and fronting the stage was Indiana and behind her the Morton men of Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. To the left of her came Kentucky, and the Carolinas, with Virginia, bringing up the rear. The extreme left flank was led by the

White-hatted Pennsylvanians,

Who came to fight for Hartranft. The right flank fell to the lot of Ohio. Behind were placed, in the order of merit, Illinois Michigan and Wisconsin. The territorial delegates and those from some of the petty States were tucked away in the rear wherever they could be used to utilize some waste plot of ground.

The Hall

in which the Convention assembled this morning is an immense frame structure, with a seating capacity for an audience of at least 7,000. The building was erected in the spring of 1870. The Saengerfest was held in it during the following summer. The hall during the year witnessed the inauguration of the Cincinnati Exposition, which has been since held yearly in the building. In 1872 the hall was formally dedicated to political purposes by the Greely Convention, and has since been used for various political demonstrations, the last of which was the Democratic State Convention of Ohio four weeks ago. The arrangements have apparantly been made with the view to the capacities of the human voice.

The platform is located near the centre of the hall, and raised about six feet above the floor. The Chairman's desk is decorated with a muslin wrapper, and ornamented on the eastern face with a glory in red, white and blue muslin. In the rear of the platform, rising by easy stages to the level of the balconies, are seats for some seven or eight hundred invited guests, among whom are a number of ladies. A space of fifteen feet in width, extending the full length of the platform, has been set aside for the use of the press. In the rear of this the delegates are placed in an enclosure separated by a rail from the body of the hall. The position of each delegation is indicated by a card fixed on a pole, and bearing the name of its State. To the east of the enclosure the remainder of the hall is given up to alternate delegates and the general crowd who have possessed sufficient influence or assurance to secure a ticket of admission. The

Pressure for Tickets of Admission

has been fearful, and the dissatisfaction general, especially among the newspaper men, whose proper claims have been steadily ignored by the local committee. Ample as the building is, it could have been filled thrice over if all applicants for entrance had been gratified. As the hour for beginning the proceedings drew near the rush grew more and more intense, and at a few minutes to twelve the aisles were jammed, and the rush and bustle of the crowd could be heard even above the clanging brasses of the band. The balconies upon either side and at the rear of the halls were occupied by a miscellaneous crowd, among whom appeared the face of Con. Meguire, who became known to fame a few months ago in connection with whisky matters in St. Louis. The posts and arches supporting the roof are decorated with the national colors, which also hang in festoons in the intervening spaces. In order to improve upon the Liberal Convention held here in 1872, which had a fountain in the rear of the hall, the local committee in charge of the arrangements secured the services of a brass band, whose playing whiled away the time during which the early delegates were waiting for the calling to order of the Convention. The music also came in conveniently at a later hour to fill up awkward pauses.

Called to Order.

At a few minutes after twelve o'clock the Convention was called to order by Governor E. D. Morgan, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who introduced the Rev. Dr. Muller, of Covington, Ky., who made a prayer, after which Gov. Morgan made an address.

Gov. Morgan's Address.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I thank you most heartily for the compliment conferred by calling me to preside over the temporary organization of this Convention. I had been so long withdrawn from practical participation in political affairs that it is in obedience to custom rather than my own inclination that I occupy even a moment of your time in a consideration of the political situation and of the principles so long and so successfully instituted to the keeping of the Republican party. Events have chased each other so rapidly, from the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln to the closing year of the administration of General Grant, fraught with such fundamental changes in the whole theory and practice of Government, that the briefest consideration of them in the briefest manner is precluded upon an occasion such as this. Brief as may be considered the existence of the Republican party, none other in the history of the nation has for so long a consecutive period controled its Government without encountering popular defeat, and still notwithstanding popular jealousy of political ascendance long continued by any party, it is in the power of this Convention to designate the coming President of the United States. [Loud and continued applause.]

I am further requested by the National Committee to make a nomination for temporary presiding officer of this Convention. I therefore nominate the Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy, of New York, for that office. The motion was agreed to, and the chair designated Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan, and Gov. Von Zandt, of Rhode Island, a committee to conduct Mr. Pomeroy to the chair. Upon being introduced he spoke as follows:

Chairman Pomeroy's Address.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The day and the hour have arrived for which the representatives of the Republican party were invited to assemble to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and in obedience to the authority of the Republican National Convention, I now respectfully ask that you will maintain order. In 1856 at Philadelphia, in 1860 at Chicago, and in 1864 at Baltimore, acting under the same general authority, it has been my privilege to call the Republican Conventions to order. If I except the action of the Convention of 1864, the duties which this intelligent body has to perform, in comparison with former ones, are the most important of all. There is no special or parliamentary authority for any remarks from the Chair. In the nature of things there could be none. Custom only is my excuse, if excuse is needed, for even a few words. In June, 1864, we were in the midst of the war for the preservation of the Union. We had great armies in the field. But they had achieved only partial successes, and when successful, always at the great cost of life. The bravest and best of our young men had fallen in battle by the scores and hundreds of thousands, and were in prison at Andersonville and Libby. President Lincoln, seventeen months prior to this, had by proclamation, but only as a war measure, declared the slaves free while their masters kept them within their lines and held full dominion over them. It was then modestly suggested by your Chairman of the National Committee that the Convention would not discharge its whole duty unless among its other resolves it should declare for such an amendment of the National Constitution as would, when adopted by the requisite number of States, forever prohibit African slavery on this continent. The suggestion was received with unexampled enthusiasm by the Convention. The resolution to secure this national blessing was written in our party platform on that day. Both Houses of Congress soon after passed the required amendment, and twenty-nine sovereign States ratified it. The noble Lincoln proclaimed the result to the people, and from that hour to this the sun has not risen upon a bondman nor set upon a slave in all this fair land. Not to the North, not to the South, but to that Supreme Being alone, who controls the destinies of nations as well as the affairs of individuals, let us give all the glory. But all this is past, and the past we conclude is secure.

The Specie Question.

Pardon me, gentlemen, if again, with like modesty, I make a suggestion or two bearing directly on the present. This Convention should emphatically demand the prompt and efficient execution of those solemn promises of both Houses of Congress and the President, to redeem in coin the legal tender obligations of the Government on the 1st of January, 1879, and signify its opposition to any modification or repeal of this law that does not guarantee a still earlier or better method of returning to specie payment. Let no doubtful word go out from this Convention upon the subject of honest money. Votes are already at a specific point. Stand firmly by your unanswerable resolutions and platforms little longer, and your currency basis will be transformed into a coin basis so easily and so naturally that you will be yourselves surprised, regretting only as you will that it was not determined upon at an earlier day. Resumption accomplished, then in all human probability will follow ten or fifteen years of prosperity, equal to that of any former period, perhaps greater than the country has yet seen. If you will, in addition, put a plank in your platform declaring for such an amendment of the Constitution as will extend the Presidential office to six years, and make the incumbent ineligible for re-election, you will deserve the gratitude of the American people.

As the mariner when tossed for many days in the thick weather avails himself of the earliest glances of the sun to ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course, so in like manner, at the end of one hundred years from the foundation of our Government, we, too, have come from the North and South, the East and West, to take a political observation for the purpose of amending and improving our system of National Government, so far as improvement is really necessary and practicable. With this view we have come to this great and beautiful city of Cincinnati, on the banks of the grand and placid Ohio, containing nearly 300,000 souls, and while we now find every luxury that wealth, nature or art can produce, but where not even a log cabin had been erected or a white man born when our Government was organized.

Candidates.

The last three National Conventions of our party have had indicated to them in advance the names of the candidates for the national ticket, so that they have been little else than ratification meetings of the decrees that have been made by the people, merely putting in form that which had already been decided upon. I allude to President Lincoln's second nomination, and to the nomination and renomination, of the splendid soldier and patriot, General Grant. But such a state of things no longer exists. There appears to be at the present time no one to whom the unerring finger points as the only candidate. There seems to be no man rising so far above all others as to cause exultant voices to exclaim "Thou art the man." The consequence is that many distinguished names among our party friends have been mentioned as candidates and will be brought before the Convention when the proper time arrives for making nominations. Therefore it is that I have expressed myself as seeing a responsibility resting upon the delegates to this Convention than upon any or all that have preceded it. The history of the Republican party furnishes abundant evidence of its desire that the Government shall be administered with honesty and economy, and as a means to that end, that the civil service should be elevated by the introduction of all needful and proper reforms. With such a history and at a time like the present, it cannot be doubted that the choice of the Convention will fall on some one, whoever he may be, who is clearly committed on this question; not only by his expressed opinions, but also by his public life and conduct. I will not further anticipate the action of this honorable body, except to say that the firm support on the part of the nominees of all the recent amendments to the National Constitution, and the support and maintenance of all other principles involved in the war for the preservation of the Union, must also be regarded as the pre-requisites for the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States. With this accomplished, it will be

The Highest Duty,

and should be the greatest pleasure for all in the authority to extend the warm hand of fellowship to all good citizens of this Union, and as rapidly as possible to forgive and forget the recent past and do every act to make us satisfied to be and remain in fact as we are in name, one people and one country. It is fit and proper, citizens of Cincinnati, that the Republican National Convention in this Centennial year should be held in your city and under your auspicies, as you, quite as fully as any other locality, represent in yourselves the industry, the enterprise, the sublimity and grandeur of our country's growth and greatness. Our folly may conceive what the wisdom of the opposition cannot achieve—our defeat at the polls in November; but such defeat can come from no other cause. We are met here not as contending factions within the party to treat under various leaderships our relative strength, but as representatives accepting a high responsibility to extract from the crucible of conflicting opinions that type of American statesmanship which shall be accepted as the worthy embodiment of the principles of the party. [Applause.] Men as well as measures are to be

Weighed in the Balance

during the coming months, and neither turns he found wanting to insure success. [Applause.] The Republican party cannot continue to live by reason of its splendid achievements in the past, nor the Democratic party expect to be returned to power upon its glittering promises of reform in the future. [Applause.] The former party has but to present men representative of its principles. The latter must discover both its principles and its men. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] In former days, when party ties were firmer, even in the immediate pressure of impending national calamities hedged us about, and compelled party fidelity, the platform carried the man, wherever he might be. Party ties are looser now, and no platform is buoyant enough to float an unworthy candidate. (Applause.) The necessity of the continuances of the administrative policy of the Republican party, while not so apparent in immediate results, is no commanding respecting the future consequences as at any time in its history. We are told that it has accomplished its mission, and that, therefore, it has no claims to meet. Well, if it has and the time for its dissolution has come

It Can Die Triumphant,

like th apostle of old exclaiming, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith." [Loud and long continued applause.] It has many missions unfulfilled. Its mission at its birth in neutralizing the disastrous effects of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, in saving to freedom the great territories of the Northwest and bringing California into the sisterhood of States undefiled by slavery, and annoyed like a bride in the glitter of her golden adornments. [Cheers.] The mission of the manhood of the Republican party—our mission of to-day—is to establish on sure foundations and make secure for the coming ages the fruits of the war. The benefits to be derived to the individual citizen under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional amendments are to be secured through such appropriate legislation as Congress may devise. It fulfilled the mission of its youth in accepting the irrepressible conflict, and it was a mission worth living for to have saved a nationality like ours, to have freed four million slaves [Loud cheers] and, raised them to the dignity of American citizens [Renewed cheers] and, to have reconstructed the Federal Constitution so as to place the liberties of the citizen and credit of the nation upon foundations strong enough to endure anything.

A Question for the Freedmen.

I ask the freedmen of the South if they are ready to accept the Democratic party as the source of power? ("No, no!") I know from which is to flow the appropriate legislation to give effect to those amendments. I ask a candid public if the only anarchy that exists to-day in the South is not the anarchy caused by the position of the Democratic party as such [cheers] toward the principles adopted in the work of reconstruction, and now a part of the fundamental law of the land. The Democratic party claims to accept the situation respecting the sacredness of the National debt, and the moral ability of the National credit, but $20,000,000 of taxation will not make good the annual loss of the American people from the indefinite and indefinable attitude and intentions of that party in regard to payment of the principal of the public debt in the prosecution of the war to overthrow the rebellion. For the purpose of procuring ready money to pay the army and navy, and to provide the immense material of war, it became necessary to suspend specie payment and to make a forced loan from the people by declaring greenbacks a legal tender in payment of the public and private indebtedness. Yet, while claiming to be in favor of the resumption of specie payment at some indefinite time and by means of some indefinite process, although eleven years have elapsed since the close of the war, it bitterly opposes the payment of the forced loan on taking of the first practical step toward resuming our position among the solvent nations of the civilized world. [Applause.] No, gentlemen, the late war was

Not a Prize Fight

for National supremacy; it was the out-growth of a conflict between two forces, moral, social and political forces. Democracy had its lot with the moral, social and political forces of the cause which was for the Republican party with those which terminated and survived. The preservation of the results of that victory devolve upon us here and now. Democracy has no traditions of the past, no impulses of the present, no aspirations for the future, fitting it for this trust. The reaction of 1874 has already expended itself in a vain effort to realize the situation. It has simply demonstrated that no change in the machinery of the Government can be had outside of the Republican party without drawing with it a practical nullification of the great work of reconstruction, financial chaos and administrative revolution. The present House of Representatives has

Succeeded in Nothing

except a development of its own incapacity. [Applause.] From the inception of the Republican party in 1855 it has kept pace with the progress of the times, accepting such issues as the possibility of war, emancipation, taxation and reconstruction. Its history is the pages of American history are but the life story of the Republican party. [Applause.] Of the whole mass of constitutional amendments and legislative enactment, it takes the responsibility without apology. It has oft hesitated, but it has never feared to act, and through its action the nation has lived. [Applause.] There has been corruption, but when it was discovered the order went forth, "let no guilty man escape." [Loud applause and cheers.] And, gentlemen, that order has been executed. [Applause.] There has been want of harmony, but a platform unwavering in its declaration of principles, with candidates worthy of the platform, it will stand together as of old into an unconquerable army, the great liberty-loving, law-abiding majority of the voters of this nation, [cheers] and secure the enduring success the results of the deliberations of this Convention. [Applause.]

Again thanking you, gentlemen, I inquire what is the pleasure of the Convention?

Mr. Howard, of Michigan—"By request of the National Committee, with the entire assent of the local committee, and by the earnest request of the Michigan delegation, I wish to present the name of General E. W. Hivekes for Sergeant-at-Arms of this Convention."

Committees.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts—"I move that the roll of States and Territories be called, and that the Chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve in the following committees: First, Credentials; second, Permanent Organization; third, Rules and Order of Business; fourth, Resolutions."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York—"Does that include the territories?"

The Chair—"No, sir. It does not."

Mr. Dutcher—"I move the reconsideration of that vote."

A gentleman from Pennsylvania moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

The Chair—"The Secretary will call the roll of the States for the presentation of the Committees on Credentials."

A delegate from Indiana moved that as the roll was called the delegations should nominate members of all the committees. Carried.

The Presiding Officer—"The delegates will then nominate representatives on the Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business and Resolutions."

Mr. Dutcher, of New York, moved that the nominations for Vice President and members of the National Executive Committee should be announced at the same time as the presiding officer.

The Chair—"The Committee on Organization will bring up that."

The motion was then withdrawn.

Contesting Delegations.

Gov. Woolford, of New York—"It seems to me that there is manifest impropriety in allowing those States or Territories where there may be contests as to the proper delegation to name members of the committees, and I think that either by unanimous consent or by some amendment to the resolution the usual parliamentary rules should be adopted that when a State is reached where there are contesting delegations, that State or delegation should be passed on the roll call. [Cheers.] I move, therefore, that in any State or territory where there is a contest as to the proper delegation, or where there are contesting delegations, that such State or territory be passed on this roll call."

A delegate from Indiana moved to amend by adding the District of Columbia.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was carried. Finally, in order to simplify the process and to get rid of the ridiculous errors made in writing down indistinctly heard names, the Chairmen of the different delegations were allowed to hand in their committeemen in writing, to be subsequently read by the Secretary.

Getting Warm.

Even this took up time, owing to the crowded condition of the hall and the mixedness of some of the delegations. Then, too, the crowd got hot, as is the nature of all large bodies in summer, and began to move uneasily around, trying to get relief, and only adding to the general discomfort. It was, therefore, nearly half-past one before the tedious task of collecting statistical information was over. Then the Secretary read the list of the various committees, stumbling occasionally over some rather rough handwriting.

A delegate from North Carolina wanted to know why the Vice Presidents from the various States had not been announced.

The Chair, "That business will not be in order until the Committee on Permanent Organization has reported."

On motion of General Hawley, of Cincinnati, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

The German Republican.

A. J. Dittenhoffer, of New York, "Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the National German Republican Convention recently assembled in this city, over which I had the honor to preside, and in which twenty States were represented, I desire to present the following resolutions, to three of which I desire to call particular attention."

First. Advocating, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring State legislation on the subject of the protection of immigrants unconstitutional, that the National Government legislate on that subject; second, demanding a revision of the treaties between the foreign governments affecting naturalization and expatriation; and, third, demanding non-sectarian schools (cheers), and taxation of church property. [Applause], as recommended by the President of the United States in his message. [Applause.]

I ask the permission of this Convention that a committee of three, of which the Hon. Simon Wolf is Chairman, be allowed to attend the session of the Committee on Resolutions and discuss them.

The Secretary then read the resolutions, they being referred to the committee. They are as follows:

The German Republican delegation of the United States in Convention assembled, in the city of Cincinnati, June 12 and 13, 1876, have adopted the following declaration of principles for the coming campaign, and present the same to the National Republican Convention for their favorable consideration:

First. We declare our unalterable adherence to the principles of the Republican party, recognizing in their perpetuation the only safeguard of the republic.

Second. Free, non-sectarian schools, compulsory education, and taxation of church property as expressed in the late message of the President of the United States.

Third. No recognition of any system of worship by the State or Federal Government, Sunday being recognized by the individual, and not by the Constitution of the United States, to enforce all legislation seeking to abridge the personal rights of the citizens with respect to its observance as unconstitutional.

Fourth. The protection of the immigrants by the Federal power is an indispensable necessity. Legislation fostering and protecting this important factor in the prosperity of the republic must be at once devised in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring State legislation unconstitutional.

Fifth. In a republic there can be but one class of citizens. The laws must give the same protection abroad as at home. Any discrimination between those adopted and those naturalized, or those born, is class legislation savors of knownothingism and unworthy of American statesmanship. Therefore we demand a revision of existing treaties with foreign Governments, especially that of Germany, affecting naturalization and expatriation.

Sixth. The power and integrity of the republic lies primarily in a regulated system of civil service, based on moral character and capacity, and not solely on political service.

Seventh. Opposition to all inflation and repudiation heresies, and no step backward on the road to resumption.

Eighth. The maintenance of every amendment to the constitution by the Federal power, and especially the rigid enforcement of every law affecting citizens of the South.

Ninth. The nation is supreme, and not the State.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Desendarf, of Virginia, suggested that the Committee on Credentials should meet at once, as it was impossible to do any business till it was known who composed the Convention.

The Committees Retire.

The presiding officer then suggested that the members of the four committees repair to the committee rooms on the right of the stage, which they did.

Upon the withdrawal of the committees the band struck up a lively tune, and the delegates took the opportunity to move around and discuss the situation while the committees were absent. The band was kept fully occupied, to the disgust of those delegates who wished to fill in with patriotic speeches. This arrangement seemed to give satisfaction to the majority of the Convention, but at one point

A Small, Piping Voice

in one of the galleries cried out: "Speech, Gov. Hawley." The suggestion was favorably received, but no speech was forthcoming by Mr. Hawley.

Mr. Mason, of New York—"I offer the following preamble and resolutions:"

WHEREAS, We shall remember with gratitude the services of the loyal women of the country during the late war, their devotion in the hospitals of the North and their fidelity to the Union in many of the disputed districts of the South.

AND WHEREAS, The Republican party has always advocated the extension of human freedom: therefore

Resolved, That we favor the bestowal of equal civil and political rights on all loyal citizens of the United States without regard to sex.

They were received with general laughter and applause.

Address from the New York Reform Club.

George William Curtis, of New York—"I hold in my hand an address of the Republican Reform Club, of the city of New York, which I have been requested to lay before this Convention, and to ask that it be read. I therefore move that the address which I have the honor to submit be now read to the Convention."

The Chair—"Is there any objection to the reading of the address?"

Objection was made by a delegate from South Carolina.

The Chair—Objection is made.

[General cries of "Read it." "Read it."]

The objecting delegate withdrew his objection, and the chair asked if there was any further objection to its reading.

Objection was made by delegates from Louisiana and Delaware.

The Chair then put the question whether the address should be read, and the motion was carried by a decisive majority. [Cries of "Take the platform," "Go forward to the platform."]

Mr. Curtis passed forward to the platform, and while threading his way through the crowd was received with tremendous applause and cheers, which were renewed when he took a place by the chairman's desk and faced the audience.

Mr. Curtis said:

MR. PRESIDENT—I have the honor to read the following address:

Mr. Curtus then read his address of June 6th, already published in the papers. The allusion in the address to a return to specie payments, broken promises of the Presidents and Congress, and the proposition to put the political power of the country in the hands of the Democratic party, unless the Convention by its nomination expresses a determination to reform things generally, were received with applause. Upon returning from the platform Mr. Curtis was saluted as he walked to his seat, by a storm of cheers.

A delegate from Missouri—"I move that the document just read by the gentleman be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate."

A delegate from Montana—"I desire to amend that motion. I move that the address be adopted as the sense of this Convention."

[Cries of "No," "no."]

The Chairman—"It is referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate."

A delegate from Maryland—"As none of the committees are ready to report, I move that the Convention take a recess." [Cries of "No," "no."]

The question was put, but the motion was not agreed to.

Loud calls were then made for Senator Jno. A. Logan.

Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts—"I move that all addresses, memorials and resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading and without debate."

The motion was agreed to.

Speech by General Logan.

There were loud calls for General Logan, who had taken his seat on the stage. He responded, and on being introduced by the Presiding officer said:

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the National Convention—I know not what I can say to you that would be of any benefit in directing your minds in that duty which you are called upon now to perform. You are the chosen representatives of the Republicans of the United States of America, thus assembled here for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice President upon a Republican platform, to be voted for at the next November election by the Republicans of the United States. To pass over all that has been done by this party of ours which has been of advantage to the whole people of this great country, or to enumerate the many things that have turned to the benefit of civilized man, would be a work that I cannot now undertake. Our coming campaign, in my judgment, however, is to be of no ordinary character. We have the evidence now before us in the demonstrations that are being made by the opponents of the Republican party, sufficient to satisfy us that the time has again come for every lover of liberty and freedom in this land to buckle on his armor and be ready for the fray. (Applause.) That which has been achieved by our armies, that which has been made and perfected for the benefit of mankind by the intellect of your party, is before the country, for them to judge whether or not that which has been so far a success shall be still continued as a success in this land, or whether all the fruits that have been gathered by the Republican party and by their exertions shall be destroyed. It is for you to say whether that which we have added to the constitution of the country shall be maintained, shall be sustained, and shall be carried out by the laws that shall be made by the legislative department of the Government, and that can only be made by that Department of the Government in the hands of the Republican party, or whether you will turn it over to the hands of those who will legislate in opposition to the principles that have been embodied in that constitution by our amendments. [Cheers.] To you, then, this has been referred so far as presenting to the country a man that will stand upon the platform and carry out these principles. Let there be, then,

No Uncertain Sound

in the platform that should be adopted by the Republican party here to-day. [Cheers.] It is not for me to indicate what your committee shall report or what you shall adapt, except to say as a Republican: "Let there be no uncertain sound on any question that is a vital question before the American people." [Cheers.] This is a Republican Convention, and it should only be captured by Republicans and supported and sustained only by Republicans. [Loud cheers.] I have learned while being a Republican that Republicanism in this land means liberty, freedom, the enjoyment of happiness, the protection under our laws alike to each and every citizen in the confines of this country, let him come from where he may. [Cheers.] Will you tell me that we have power to protect the American citizen on the high seas or in foreign lands? I say the Government that has power, to stretch forth its strong arm to protect the American citizen in foreign lands. It has the power, it is bound in duty to protect him at home. [Applause.] Sirs, the Government that will not allow an insult to its flag from a foreign foe, but that will allow American citizens to be trodden under foot and deprived of each and every right and privilege to them by the Constitution of the land in which they live, that will allow them to be stricken down, plundered and robbed, is not a Government of freedom and equality before the law. (Applause.)

The Way to Protect American Citizens

in their rights and in the enjoyment of that which they are entitled to in our Constitution is to enforce the laws, to make such laws as will draw a safeguard around each and every one of them, and place in the Presidential chair the man that will execute those laws for the benefit and protection of every citizen of the country. (Cheers.) The man who tells me that five millions of unfortunate men of our people, who have been made freemen in this land by the voice and the strong arm and will of the Republicans and Union men of this land, that they shall not have their rights protected the same as ours, but that they may be a prey at any day or at any time or in any place to the men who will themselves commit all kinds of depredations and frauds for the purpose of driving them either into acquiesence in wrong or into mutiny against their friends, tells of something which must not happen. It is our duty to see that this shall not be done. [Cheers.] Now, my countrymen, one word in reference to

The Signs of the Times.

What is it that we see and we hear all above and around and about us to-day? Look at the enemies of the Republican party in this land! Do they sing the praises of the American Union? Do they sing the praises of quiet acquiescence in the law of the land? Do they come forward and defy the enemies of civilization, of Republicanism and of freedom, and say, "Here we stand, with the banner of liberty over us on one hand, and we intend to wave it over this land and sustain all that indicate freedom?" No, we find them there among the enemies of our country, among the enemies of Republicanism. We find to-day the men in this land who failed of success in overturning this Government by force of arms, engaged, since they have had success, to a certain extent, in an attempt to destroy the Government in a different manner. The destruction of the Government is contemplated, not by arms, not by force, but by capturing the Government and then nullifying every law and every amendment to the Constitution that grant that protection to our citizens that we ourselves said they should have when we were battling to preserve the Union. (Applause.) Now, what is the start? What is the commencement of this revolution? What does it mean, and what is it? First, It is the assassination of the private character of every leading Republican in the land. (Cheers and long continued applause.) First in order are the

Star Chamber Proceedings

against the leading citizens of America, the dagger of destruction is to be drawn and plunged to the very vitals of the men who stand firm against the storms that have rolled against liberty and freedom in this land. (Cheers.) Sir, every man is to be stricken down. Every man is to be destroyed. I care not who he is, and what I say these things, I have no reference to any individual or any person, but it means, as I said, that the commencement is the disintegration of the Republican party, by assailing the party and destroying every man who has been prominent in its ranks. (Applause.) With their destruction, then the conquest is simple. It needs then but a mere movement in the work and the deed is accomplished. Sir, I say the man that stand firm and boldly vindicate the right of the people and the principles of Republicanism, no matter who they are, where they live, or where they may live, it is all immaterial. The Republican party should sustain these men so far as they deserve being sustained. (Cheers.) I do not mean this by way of saying I have excuses to make for any one man or set of men, but I mean that the rights of the people should be guarded as well as they have been guaranteed them.

In conclusion, let me say this. Gives us a Republican platform. Gives us as candidates for President and Vice President men known in the land. I have naught to add to that. Whether I am a good battler or not is immaterial. The one you name is my man. (Cheers.) The man you name is the Republican standard bearer, and is the man who will be elected. (Great cheering.) I dislike to hear it said we can elect this man, but cannot elect that one. The Republican party, if it is true to itself, can elect whom you will nominate. (Cheers.) You have collected together as wise men as discreet men. In your hands is reposed the confidence of the Republicans of the United States. Whatever your wisdom shall decide the Republicans of this country should be satisfied with, and should acquiesce in, and in my judgment the Republicans who, having ordered you together, fail to support your nominations, are not true, genuine Republicans. (Cheers and cries of "Good," "good.")

Now, gentlemen, I hope your deliberations will be calm and harmonious, that when we leave this place all the asperity of feeling which has arisen during this canvass will be wiped out, and that each and every one of us will take his departure to his home satisfied that we have done the best we could do for the country. To those that are disposed to be dissatisfied generally say to them, "it is the best we could do. If you cannot be satisfied with that we cannot help it. We have done all we could for the benefit of the country." To that, my countrymen, without being drawn either one way or the other, and you will satisfy the country, and the country will so ratify your choice. [Cheers.]

Speech by Gen. Hawley.

On the conclusion of General Logan's speech, there were loud calls for General Hawley, of Connecticut. He came to the front and said:

"Mr. President and gentlemen—I am exceedingly sorry that I am not in a condition to address you. I wish, indeed, I could talk with interest and power here upon the necessities of the day and the great duties of the Republican party. But I am not well. I have a very severe headache, and I have, I fear, before me a long evening's work on the Committee on Resolutions, and so I shall say but a word and leave you. I wish to believe, as my gallant and eloquent friend has said, that the Republican party has but to nominate and go home and elect. I should be glad to believe, it expressed in as strong language as any sanguinary temperament could devise. But I am not so sure it is precisely so. There has been growing up for some time in the country a widespread and serious dissatisfaction. It is simple common sense to recognize it. (Applause.) He is well on his way to a victory when he has done that. Now, gentlemen, when you shall have nominated your candidates and laid down your platform, if your platform expresses, defines, and properly so, sound Republican doctrines, and your candidate be an able, honorable, true Republican, I shall go to work with all my heart and strength to elect him. But now is the time. This afternoon, this night, to-morrow are precious hours for you to decide what you will do and how you will do it. [Applause.] I enter into no particulars. But you know, all of you, there is not a man in this Convention that does not know that you can so conduct yourselves within forty-eight hours that the three or four months' work before us will be unavailing. (Applause.) I beg to point out one particular, at least, in which it is

A New Glory

in that flag, and when the sanguine and hopeful and honorable young men see men in high offices trifling with those duties, trading offices and giving them to unworthy men for low personal or merely partisan movements

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SECOND EDITION

CINCINNATI.

The Opening Day of the Battle.

VICTORY FOR BLAINE ALL ALONG THE LINES.

A Pennsylvanian Honored with the Permanent Chairmanship.

A ROUND OF SPEECHES FROM THE BEST ORATORS.

Harmony and Good Feeling Everywhere Prevailing.

The Management of the Pennsylvania Delegation Severely Criticised.

Blaine's Nomination Almost Universally Conceded.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK FAVORS BLAINE AND HAYES.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, June 14, 1876.

Blaine's Day.

This has been another day of wearying excitement, but to the Blaine men it has been one of great satisfaction. Every turn of the political wheel seems to have brought some good fortune to their champion, and the result of the day has been one of victory for them all around, and to-night it is generally conceded that Blaine has the field to himself. I had a conversation to-night with Hon. Eugene Hale, who is Blaine's chief Lieutenant here. He is very jubilant and says that they are receiving support from unexpected quarters, and that nothing can prevent Blaine's nomination, with a clean sweep on the second ballot. I believe he does not over estimate the strength of the Maine candidate, but this feeling seems to be shared in by even some of the leading opponents of Blaine. The friends of the other candidates try to keep up their courage, but it's a good deal like a boy's courageous whistling in a graveyard. All efforts at forming a combination failed to-day, and as that was the last resource of his opponents they are naturally depressed. Some of them, however, yet, with more braggadocio than brains affect to believe that the combination that is to lay him out can be fixed up to-morrow, but even the shrewdest of his foes do not seem to take any stock in that. They generously acknowledge their defeat, although I believe one more effort will be made to-morrow morning before the Convention meets. It will in all probability result in as signal defeat as the last charges against the Blaine phalanx. I never saw a more perfect organization, or more pluck, shrewdness, and devotion to a leader than that which has been exhibited he last few days in the Blaine ranks. The spirit of the leader seems to have fully permeated the ranks and the enthusiasm for his cause is unparalleled.

Cameron Severely Criticised.

The leadership of the Pennsylvania delegation has been a theme of general discussion and has been freely commented upon by the delegations from the other States. The general sentiment seems to be one of disgust, and the action of Cameron in holding to his position against Blaine is universally condemned by friend and foe. Don seems strangely fascinated with his idea, and even to-night he still insists upon the Pennsylvania delegation holding to Hartranft until the end. This is understood to be merely a movement against Blaine, as even the warmest friend of Hartranft in the delegation sees no reason for keeping him in the front when there isn't a ghost of a show for him. If there was a chance for him the delegation as a unit, would vote that way, but the delegation does not desire to follow an empty *fetish* just for when or to help on the personal ends of Cameron It is understood that the chief men who are in this movement with Cameron are Bill Kemble and Mackey. Our delegation from Western Pennsylvania is particularly hostile to this movement, and, under the leadership of John Hampton, has done much to turn the whole delegation of the State against it.

Errett Retires in Disgust.

Probably an evidence of the feeling of the Pennsylvanians may be inferred from the fact that the portly form of Major Errett is seen no more among the boys from Pittsburgh here. The Major shook the dust of the Porkopolis from his feet this evening and left for home in disgust. He is credited with saying that he washed his hands of the whole business and was disgusted with the management of the Pennsylvania delegation. The Major but expresses in this the general feeling.

How the Delegation Stands.

The comparison of votes this evening shows pretty clearly that the strength of the Pennsylvania delegation will be given to Blaine to-morrow on the second ballot. The movement this way is headed by McPherson, Hampton and General Harry Bingham. There are forty-four votes counted on sure, and some say that when the actual test comes the delegation will go that way almost as a unit.

Mr. McPherson's Election.

The election of McPherson to the Permanent Chairmanship this afternoon, was a feather in the cap of the Blaine men. He is not only an ardent supporter of Blaine, but is one of the best parliamentarians in the country, and the opponents of Blaine will be smart if they gain any advantage over him. His selection was generally unexpected, but it gives universal satisfaction.

The chief feature of this evening was

The Blaine Procession,

which as one of the most imposing affairs of the kind I have ever seen. The city was ablaze with pyrotechnics and along the route the display was dazzling. The company numbered not less than five thousand. A very significant feature was the presence of the

Lincoln Club,

of Pittsburgh, in the ranks. The boys broke loose from all fetters and joined in the procession with vim. They made a splendid appearance, and their appearance in the ranks was hailed with enthusiasm by the Blaine men generally, who looked upon it as an indication of the Pennsylvania current.

The nomination of Blaine being conceded, it is now thought that the Convention will easily finish up the work to-morrow in time for the delegates to leave for home. The Convention will convene promptly at ten o'clock, and proceed at once to the nominations. The speechmaking promises to be worth hearing, but the flood of oratory will not be allowed very long, as the delegates are anxious to get to real work and decide the question before them.

The Ticket.

The tickets which are most freely canvassed to-night as probable is that of Blaine and Bristow or Blaine and Hayes with the preponderance of sentiment in favor of the latter. Ohio is now set down as good for Blaine on the second ballot, and it is thought that means Hayes for the second place. My impression is that that will be the ultimate decision of the Convention, although it is hardly safe to predict who will be the running mate for Blaine.

The Platform.

Little news concerning the platform can be had to-night. I heard, however, that there would be a strong resolution on the freight question offered, and that definite ground would be taken on that most important question. The discriminations in freight will be severely handled, and the resolution will be one that I think will meet with unusual favor from the people. On the questions of finance, &c., there is not much discussion, and it is impossible to foreshadow to-night what will be the utterances in these directions.

Conkling Stock Depressed.

Conkling stock seems depressed to-night. The Conkling headquarters are deserted, and there is not half as much enthusiasm and braggadocio among his adherents as they exhibited last night. They tried hard to effect a combination against Blaine to-day and their failure has very greatly disheartened them.

Horton Sticks

to the track yet, and has a good showing of support. The support he gets from the South helps him, and really gives him his strength. His friends profess to think his nomination one of the possibilities. It may be one of the possibilities, but it is not one of the probabilities. There would have to be a marvellous change to bring that about.

Trust Delusions.

Notwithstanding the heat of the conflict general good feeling prevails, and there is a spirit of harmony among the delegations that augurs well for the future support of the ticket. The prominent delegations here have been serenading each other.

There has been one cause of general complaint, and that is in reference to the ticket arrangements. This business has been grossly mismanaged. The Lincoln Club and the Great Western Band, were left out in the cold, sharing that fortune with Chandler, Secretary of the National Committee. Thousands of people were excluded when there was room inside the building. This may be partially remedied to-morrow, but as it is, the matter has left the local committee with an unsavory reputation.

H. M. L.

Trouble About Tickets.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The sixth National Convention of the Republican party met at noon to-day in the Exposition building. The attendance was greater than that of any previous gathering of the party. It embraced the most noted men in its ranks, who either sat upon the floor as delegates or as guests of honor upon the raised platform in the rear of the presiding officers. The number of colored delegates present caused some surprise. Among them were Congressmen or ex-Congressmen from South Carolina, Alabama and other Southern States.

The Delegations.

The Delegations were admirably grouped upon the floor facing the stage. The solid Massachusetts and New York men occupied the left centre. On their right were the New England States, formed in single file, Maine at the head, and Rhode Island at the rear with Iowa immediately behind her. To the left of New York and fronting the stage was Indiana and behind her the Morton men of Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. To the left of her came Kentucky, and the Carolinas, with Virginia, bringing up the rear. The extreme left flank was led by the

White-hatted Pennsylvanians,

Who came to fight for Hartranft. The right flank fell to the lot of Ohio. Behind were placed, in the order of merit, Illinois Michigan and Wisconsin. The territorial delegates and those from some of the petty States were tucked away in the rear wherever they could be used to utilize some waste plot of ground.

The Hall

in which the Convention assembled this morning is an immense frame structure, with a seating capacity for an audience of at least 7,000. The building was erected in the spring of 1870. The Saengerfest was held in it during the following summer. The hall during the year witnessed the inauguration of the Cincinnati Exposition, which has been since held yearly in the building. In 1872 the hall was formally dedicated to political purposes by the Greely Convention, and has since been used for various political demonstrations, the last of which was the Democratic State Convention of Ohio four weeks ago. The arrangements have apparantly been made with the view to the capacities of the human voice.

The platform is located near the centre of the hall, and raised about six feet above the floor. The Chairman's desk is decorated with a muslin wrapper, and ornamented on the eastern face with a glory in red, white and blue muslin. In the rear of the platform, rising by easy stages to the level of the balconies, are seats for some seven or eight hundred invited guests, among whom are a number of ladies. A space of fifteen feet in width, extending the full length of the platform, has been set aside for the use of the press. In the rear of this the delegates are placed in an enclosure separated by a rail from the body of the hall. The position of each delegation is indicated by a card fixed on a pole, and bearing the name of its State. To the east of the enclosure the remainder of the hall is given up to alternate white delegates and the general crowd who have possessed sufficient influence or assurance to secure a ticket of admission. The

Pressure for Tickets of Admission

has been fearful, and the dissatisfaction general, especially among the newspaper men, whose proper claims have been steadily ignored by the local committee. Ample as the building is, it could have been filled thrice over if all applicants for entrance had been gratified. As the hour for beginning the proceedings drew near the rush grew more and more intense, and at a few minutes to twelve the aisles were jammed, and the rush and bustle of the crowd could be heard even above the clanging brasses of the band. The balconies upon either side and at the rear of the halls were occupied by a miscellaneous crowd, among whom appeared the face of Con. Meguire, who became known to fame a few months ago in connection with whisky matters in St. Louis. The posts and arches supporting the roof are decorated with the national colors, which also hang in festoons in the intervening spaces. In order to improve upon the Liberal Convention held here in 1872, which had a fountain in the rear of the hall, the local committee in charge of the arrangements secured the services of a brass band, whose playing whiled away the time during which the early delegates were waiting for the calling to order of the Convention. The music also came in conveniently at a later hour to fill up awkward pauses.

Called to Order.

At a few minutes after twelve o'clock the Convention was called to order by Governor E. D. Morgan, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who introduced the Rev. Dr. Muller, of Covington, Ky., who made a prayer, after which Gov. Morgan made an address.

Gov. Morgan's Address.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I thank you most heartily for the compliment conferred by calling me to preside over the temporary organization of this Convention. I had been so long withdrawn from practical participation in political affairs that it is in obedience to custom rather than my own inclination that I occupy even a moment of your time in a consideration of the political situation and of the principles so long and so successfully intrusted to the keeping of the Republican party. Events have chased each other so rapidly, from the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln to the closing year of the administration of General Grant, fraught with such fundamental changes in the whole theory and practice of Government, that the briefest consideration of them in the briefest manner is precluded upon an occasion such as this. Brief as may be considered the existence of the Republican party, none other in the history of the nation has for so long a consecutive period controled its Government without encountering popular defeat, and still notwithstanding popular jealousy of political ascendance long continued by any party, it is in the power of this Convention to designate the coming President of the United States. [Loud and continued applause.]

I am further requested by the National Committee to make a nomination for temporary presiding officer of this Convention. I therefore nominate the Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy, of New York, for that office. The motion was agreed to, and the chair designated Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan, and Gov. Von Zandt, of Rhode Island, a committee to conduct Mr. Pomeroy to the chair. Upon being introduced he spoke as follows:

Chairman Pomeroy's Address.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The day and the hour have arrived for which the representatives of the Republican party were invited to assemble to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and in obedience to the authority of the Republican National Convention, I now respectfully ask that you will maintain order. In 1856 at Philadelphia, in 1860 at Chicago, and in 1864 at Baltimore, acting under the same general authority, it has been my privilege to call the Republican Conventions to order. If I except the action of the Convention of 1864, the duties which this intelligent body has to perform, in comparison with former ones, are the most important of all. There is no special or parliamentary authority for any remarks from the Chair. In the nature of things there cannot be any. Custom only is my excuse, if excuse is needed, for even a few words. In June, 1864, we were in the midst of the war for the preservation of the Union. We had great armies in the field. They had achieved only partial successes, and when successful, always at the great cost of life. The bravest and best of our young men had fallen in battle by tens and hundreds of thousands, and in prison at Andersonville and Libby. President Lincoln, seventeen months prior to this, had by proclamation, but only as a war measure, declared the slaves of citizens, whose masters kept them within their lines and held full dominion over them. It was then modestly suggested by your Chairman of the National Committee, to Convention would not discharge its whole duty unless among its other resolves it should declare for such an amendment of the National Constitution as would, if adopted by the requisite number of States, forever prohibit African slavery on this continent. The suggestion was received with unexampled enthusiasm by the Convention. The resolution, to secure this national blessing was written in our party platform on that day. Both Houses of Congress very soon after passed the required amendment, and twenty-nine sovereign States rallied it. The noble Lincoln proclaimed the result to the people, and from that hour to this the sun has not risen upon a bondman nor set upon a slave in all this fair land. Now the South, and to the South, but to that Supreme Being alone, who controls the destinies of nations as well as the affairs of individuals, let us give all the glory. But all this is past, and the past we conclude is secure.

The Specie Question.

Pardon me, gentlemen, if again, with like modesty, I make a suggestion or two bearing directly on the present. This Convention should emphatically demand the prompt and efficient execution of those solemn promises of both Houses of Congress and the President, to redeem in coin the legal tender obligations of the Government on the 1st of January, 1879, and signify its opposition to any modification or repeal of this law that does not guarantee a still earlier or better method of returning to specie payment. Let no doubtful word go out from this Convention upon the subject of honest money. Prices are already at a specie point. Rising firmly by our unequivocal resolutions and platforms a little longer, and your currency basis will be transformed into a coin basis so easily and so naturally that you will be yourselves surprised at regretting only as you will that it was not determined upon at an earlier day. Resumption accomplished, then in all human probability will follow one or more years of prosperity, equal to that of any former period, perhaps greater than the country has yet seen. If you will, in addition, put a plank in your platform declaring for such an amendment of the Constitution as will extend the Presidential office to six years, and make the incumbent ineligible for re-election, you will deserve the gratitude of the American people.

As the mariner when tossed for many days in the thick weather avails himself of the earliest glances of the sun to ascertain how far the elemental fury of the storm from his true course, so in like manner, at the end of one hundred years from the foundation of our Government, we, too, have come from the North and South, the East and West, to take a political observation for the purpose of amending and improving our system of National Government, so far as improvement is really necessary and possible. With this view we have come to this great and beautiful city of Cincinnati, on the banks of the grand and placid Ohio, containing nearly 300,000 souls, and who we now find every luxury that wealth, nature or art can produce, but where not even a log cabin had been erected or a white man born when our Government was organized.

Candidates.

The last three National Conventions of our party have had indicated to them in advance the names of the candidates for the national ticket, so that they have been little else than ratification meetings of the decrees that have been made by the people, merely putting in form that which had already been decided upon. I allude to President Lincoln's second nomination, and to the nomination and renomination of the splendid soldier and patriot, General Grant. But such a state of things no longer exists. There appears to be at the present time no one to whom the unerring finger points as the only candidate. There seems to be no man rising so far above all others as to cause exultant voices to exclaim "Thou art the man." The consequence is that many distinguished names among our party friends have been mentioned as candidates and will be brought before the Convention when the proper time arrives for making nominations. Therefore it is that I have expressed myself as seeing greater responsibilities resting upon the delegates to this Convention than upon any of all that have preceded it. The history of the Republican party furnishes abundant evidence of its desire that the Government shall be administered with honesty and economy, and as a means to that end, that the civil service should be elevated by the introduction of all needful and proper reforms. With such a history and at a time like the present, it cannot be doubted that the choice of the Convention will fall on some one, whoever he may be, who is clearly committed on this question; not only by his expressed opinions, but also by his public life and conduct. I will not further anticipate the action of this honorable body, except to say that the firm support on the part of the nominees of all the recent amendments to the National Constitution, and the support and maintenance of all other principles involved in the war for the preservation of the Union, must also be regarded as the pre-requisites for the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States. With this accomplished, it will be

The Highest Duty,

and should be the greatest pleasure for all in the authority to extend the warm hand of fellowship to all good citizens of this Union, and as rapidly as possible to forgive and forget the recent past and do every act to make us satisfied to be and remain in fact as we are in name, one people and one country. It is fit and proper, citizens of Cincinnati, that the Republican National Convention in this Centennial year should be held in your city and under your auspicies, as you, quite as fully as any other locality, represent in yourselves the industry, the enterprise, the sublimity and grandeur of our country's growth and greatness. Our folly may conceive what the wisdom of the opposition may fail to achieve—our defeat at the polls in November; but such defeat can come from no other cause. We are met here not as contending factions within the party to rally under various leaderships our relative strength, but as representatives accepting a high responsibility to extract from the crucible of conflicting opinions that type of American statesmanship which shall be accepted as the worthy embodiment of the principles of the party. [Applause.] Men as well as measures are to be

Weighed in the Balance

during the coming months, and neither must be found wanting to insure success. [Applause.] The Republican party cannot continue to live upon the memories of its splendid achievements in the past, nor the Democratic party expect to be returned to power upon its glittering promises of reform in the future. [Applause.] The former party has but to present men representative of its principles. The latter must discover both its principles and its men. [Cheers, and cries of "Good."] In former days, when party ties were firmer, when the immediate pressure of impending national calamities hedged us about, and compelled party fidelity, the platform carried the man, whoever he might be. Party ties are looser now, and no platform is buoyant enough to float an unworthy candidate. (Applause.) The necessity of the continuance of the administrative policy of the Republican party, while not so apparent is immediate results, is as commanding respecting the future consequences as at any time in its history. We are told that it has accomplished its mission, and that, therefore, it has no claims to rest. Well, if it has and the time for its dissolution has come

It Can Die Triumphant,

like th apostle of old, exclaiming, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith." [Loud and long continued applause.] It has many missions unfulfilled. Its mission at its birth in neutralizing the disastrous effects of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, in saving to freedom the great territories of the Northwest and bringing California into the sisterhood of States undefiled by slavery, and annoyed like a bride in the glitter of her golden adornments. [Cheers.] The mission of the manhood of the Republican party—our mission of to-day—is to establish on sure foundations and make secure for the coming ages the fruits of the war. The benefits to be derived to the individual citizen under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional amendments are to be secured through such appropriate legislation as Congress may devise. It fulfilled the mission of its youth in accepting the irrepressible conflict, and it was a mission worth living for to have saved a nationality like ours, to have freed four million slaves [Loud cheers] and, raised them to the dignity of American citizens [Renewed cheers] and, to have reconstructed the Federal Constitution so as to place the liberties of the citizen and credit of the nation upon foundations strong enough to endure anything.

A Question for the Freedmen.

I ask the freedmen of the South if they are ready to accept the Democratic party as the source of power? ("No, no!") I know from which is to flow the appropriate legislation to give effect to those amendments. I ask a candid public if the only anarchy that exists to-day in the South is not the anarchy caused by the position of the Democratic party as such [cheers] toward the principles adopted in the work of reconstruction, and now a part of the fundamental law of the land. The Democratic party claims to accept the situation respecting the sacredness of the National debt, and the moral ability of the National credit, but $20,000,000 of taxation will not make good the annual loss of the American people from the indefinite and indefinable attitude and intentions of that party in regard to the payment of the principal of the public debt in the prosecution of the war to overthrow the rebellion. For the purpose of procuring ready money to pay the army and navy, and to provide the immense aid in detail of war, it became necessary to suspend specie payment and to make a forced loan from the people by declaring greenbacks a legal tender in payment of the public and private indebtedness. Yet, while claiming to be in favor of the resumption of specie payment at some indefinite time and by means of some indefinite process, although the pledges have elapsed since the close of the war, it bitterly opposes the payment of the forced loan on taking of the first practical step to wards resuming specie, based on moral character and solvent nations of the civilized world. [Applause.] No, gentlemen, the late war was

Not a Mere Prize Fight

for National supremacy; it was the outgrowth of a conflict of irreconcilable, moral, social and political forces. Democracy had its lot with the moral, social and political forces of the cause which was lost; the Republican party with those which triumphed and survived. The preservation of the results of that victory devolve upon us here and now. Democracy has no traditions of the past, no impulses of the present, no aspirations for the future, fitting for this task. The reaction of 1874 has already expended itself in a vain effort to realize the situation. It has simply demonstrated that no change in the machinery of the Government can be had outside of the Republican party without drawing with it a practical nullification of the great work of reconstruction, financial chaos and administrative revolution. The present Democratic House of Representatives has

Succeeded in Nothing

except a development of its own incapacity. [Applause.] From the inception of the Republican party to the present day, in the progress of the times, accepting such added responsibility of war, emancipation, taxation and reconstruction, till the greatest pages of American history are but the life records of the Republican party. [Applause.] Of the whole mass of constitutional amendments and legislative enactment, it takes the responsibility without apology. It has not hesitated, but it has never feared to act, and through its action the nation has lived. [Applause.] There has been corruption, but when it was discovered the order went forth, "Let no guilty man escape." [Loud applause and cheers.] And, gentlemen, that order has been executed. [Applause.] There has been want of harmony, but a platform unwavering in its declaration of principles, with candidates worthy of the platform, it will weld together as of old into an unconquerable army, the great liberty-loving, law-abiding majority of the voters of this nation. [cheers] and secure with enduring success the results of the deliberations of this Convention. [Applause.]

And in thanking you, gentlemen, I inquire what is the pleasure of the Convention?

Mr. Howard, of Michigan—"By request of the National Committee, with the entire assent of the local committee, and by the earnest request of the Michigan delegation, I wish to present the name of General E. Wm. Hivekes for Sergeant-at-Arms of this Convention."

Committees.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts—"I move that the roll of States and Territories be called, and that the Chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve in the following committees: First, Credentials; second, Permanent Organization; third, Rules and Order of Business; fourth, Resolutions."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Dutcher, of New York—"Does that include the territories?"

The Chair—"No, sir. It does not."

Mr. Dutcher—"I move the reconsideration of that vote."

A gentleman from Pennsylvania moved to lay it on the table. Carried.

The Chair—"The Secretary will call the roll of the States for the presentation of the Committees on Credentials."

A delegate from Indiana moved that as the roll was called the delegations should nominate members of all the committees. Carried.

The Presiding Officer—"The delegates will then nominate representatives on the Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business and Resolutions."

Mr. Dutcher, of New York, moved that the nominations for Vice President and members of the National Executive Committee should be announced at the same time as the presiding officer.

The Chair—"The Committee on Organization will bring up that."

The motion was then withdrawn.

Contesting Delegations.

Gov. Woolford, of New York—"It seems to me that there is manifest impropriety in allowing those States or Territories where there may be contests as to the proper delegation to name members of the committees, and I think that either by unanimous consent or by some amendment to the resolution the usual parliamentary rules should be adopted that when a State is reached where there are contesting delegations, that State or delegation should be passed on the roll call. [Cheers.] I move, therefore, that in any State or territory where there is a contest as to the proper delegation, or where there are contesting delegations, that such State or territory be passed on this roll call."

A delegate from Indiana moved to amend by adding the District of Columbia.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was carried. Finally, in order to simplify the process and to get rid af the ridiculous errors made in writing down indistinctly heard names, the Chairmen of the different delegations were allowed to hand in their committeemen in writing, to be subsequently read by the Secretary.

Getting Warm.

Even this took up time, owing to the crowded condition of the hall and the mixedness of some of the delegations. Then, too, the crowd got hot, as is the nature of all large bodies in summer, and began to move uneasily around, trying to get relief, and only adding to the general discomfort. It was, therefore, nearly half-past one before the tedious task of collecting statistical information was over. Then the Secretary read the list of the various committees, stumbling occasionally over some rather rough handwriting.

A delegate from North Carolina wanted to know why the Vice Presidents from the various States had not been announced.

The Chair, "That business will not be in order until the Committee on Permanent Organization has reported."

On motion of General Hawley, of Cincinnati, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

The German Republican.

A. J. Dittenhoffer, of New York, "Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the National German Republican Convention recently assembled in this city, over which I had the honor to preside, and in which twenty States were represented, I desire to present the following resolutions, to three of which I desire to call particular attention."

First. Advocating, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring State legislation on the subject of the protection of immigrants unconstitutional, that the National Government legislate on that subject; *secondly*, demanding a revision of the treaties between the foreign governments affecting naturalization and expatriation; and, third, demanding non-sectarian schools (cheers), and taxation of church property (applause), as recommended by the President of the United States in his message. [Applause.]

I ask the permission of this Convention that a committee of three, of which the Hon. Simon Wolf is Chairman, be allowed to attend the session of the Committee on Resolutions and discuss them.

The Secretary then read the resolutions, they being referred to the committee. They are as follows:

The German Republican delegation of the United States in Convention assembled, in the city of Cincinnati, June 12 and 13, 1876, have adopted the following declaration of principles for the coming campaign, and present the same to the National Republican Convention for their favorable consideration:

First. We declare our unalterable adherence to the principles of the Republican party, recognizing in their perpetuation the only safeguard of the republic.

Second. Free, non-sectarian schools, compulsory education, and taxation of church property as expressed in the late message of the President of the United States.

Third. No recognition of any system of worship by the State or Federal Government, Sunday being recognized by the individual, and not by the Constitution of the United States, to enforce all legislation seeking to abridge the personal rights of the citizens with respect to its observance as unconstitutional.

Fourth. In a republic the protection of the immigrants by the Federal power is an indispensible necessity. Legislation fostering and protecting this important factor in the prosperity of the republic must be at once devised in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring State legislation unconstitutional.

Fifth. In a republic there can be but one class of citizens. The laws must give the same protection abroad as at home. Any discrimination between those adopted and those native born are unjust, and such legislation narrow-minded statesmanship unworthy of American statesmanship. Therefore we demand a revision of existing treaties with foreign Governments, especially that of Germany, affecting naturalization and expatriation.

Sixth. The power and integrity of the republic lies primarily in a regulated system of civil service, based on moral character and capacity, and not solely on political service.

Seventh. Opposition to all inflation and repudiation heresies, and no step backward from the position we have made freemen in this land by the voice and the strong arm and will of the Republicans and Union men of this land, that they shall not have their rights protected the same as ours, but that they may be a prey at any day or at any time or in any place to the men who will themselves commit all kinds of depredations and frauds for the purpose of driving them either into acquiescence in wrong or into mutiny against their friends, tells of something which must not happen. It is our duty to see that this shall not be done. [Cheers.] Now, my countrymen, one word in reference to

The Signs of the Times.

What is it that we see and we hear all above and around and about us to-day? Look at the enemies of the Republican party in this land! Do they sing the praises of the American Union? Do they sing the praises of quiet acquiescence in the law of the land? Do they come forward and defy the enemies of civilization, of Republicanism and of freedom, and say "Here we stand, with the banner of freedom on one hand, and we intend to wave it over this land and over all this land's future civilization?" Do we find them there among the enemies of our people? I mean the enemies of Republicanism. We find to-day the men in this land who failed of success in overturning this Government by force of arms, engaged, since they have had success, to a certain extent, in an attempt to destroy the Government in a different manner. The destruction of the Government is contemplated, not by arms, not by force, but by capturing the Government and then nullifying every law and every amendment to the Constitution that gives that protection to our citizens that we ourselves said they should have when we were battling to preserve the Union. (Applause.) Now, what is the start? What is the commencement of this revolution? What does it mean, and what is it? First, it is the assassination of the private character of every leading Republican in the land. (Cheers and long continued applause.) First in order are the

Star Chamber Proceedings

against the leading citizens of America. The dagger of destruction is to be drawn and plunged to the very vitals of the men who stand firm against the storm that has roiled against liberty and freedom in this land. (Cheers.) Sir, every man is to be stricken down. Every man is to be destroyed. I care not who he is, and when I say these things, I have no reference to any individual or any person, but it means, as I said, that the commencement is the disintegration of the Republican party, by assailing the party and destroying every man who has been prominent in its ranks. (Applause.) With their destruction, then the conquest is simple. It needs then but a mere movement in the work and the deed is accomplished. Sir, I say the men that stand firm and boldly vindicate the right of the people and the principles of Republicanism, no matter who they are, where they live, or where they may live, it is all immaterial. The Republican party should sustain these men so far as they deserve being sustained. (Cheers.) I do not mean this by way of saying I have excuses to make for any one man or set of men, but I mean that the rights of the people should be guarded as well as they have been guaranteed them.

In conclusion, let me say this. Gives us a Republican platform. Gives us as candidates for President and Vice President men known in the land. I have naught to add to that. We feel I am a good battler or not is immaterial. The one you name is my man. (Cheers.) The man you name is the Republican standard bearer, and is the man who will be elected. (Great cheering.) I dislike to hear it said we can elect this man, but cannot elect that one. The Republican party, if it is true to itself, can elect whom you will nominate. (Cheers.) You have collected together as wise men as discreet men. In your hands is reposed the confidence of the Republicans of the United States. Whatever your wisdom shall decide upon, the Republicans of this country should be satisfied with, and should acquiesce in, and in my judgment the Republicans who, having ordered you together, will to a man rally to your support as true, genuine Republicans. (Cheers and cries of "Good," "good.")

"Now, gentlemen, I hope your deliberations will be calm and harmonious, that when we leave this place all the asperity of feeling which has arisen during this canvass will be wiped out, and that each and every one of us will take his departure to his home satisfied that we have done the best we could do for the country. To those that are disposed to be dissatisfied generally say to them, "It is the best we could do. If you cannot be satisfied with that we cannot help it. We have done all we could for the benefit of the country." Do that, my countrymen, without seeing drawn either one way or the other, and you will satisfy the country, and the country will so ratify your choice." [Cheers.]

Speech by Gen. Hawley.

On the conclusion of General Logan's speech, there were loud calls for General Hawley, of Connecticut. He came to the front and said:

"Mr. President and gentlemen—I am exceedingly sorry that I am not in a condition to address you. I wish, indeed, I could talk with interest and power here upon the necessities of the day and the great duties of the Republican party. But I am not well. I have a very severe headache, and I have, I fear, before me a long evening's work on the Committee on Resolutions, and so I shall say but a word and leave you. I wish to believe, as my gallant and eloquent friend has said, that the Republican party has but to nominate and go home and elect. I should be glad to believe, it expressed in as strong language as any sanguinary temperament could devise. But I am not so sure it is precisely so. There has been growing up for some time in the country a widespread and serious dissatisfaction. It is simple common sense to recognize it. (Applause.) He is well on his way to a victory when he has done that. Now, gentlemen, when you shall have nominated your candidates and laid down your platform, if your platform expresses, defines, and propounds sound Republican doctrines, and your candidate be an able, honorable, true Republican, I shall go to work with all my heart and strength to elect him. But now is the time. This afternoon, this night, to morrow are precious hours for you to decide what you will do and how you will do it. [Applause.] I enter into no particulars. But you know, all of you, there is not a man in this Convention that does not know that you can accomplish yourselves within forty-eight hours that the three or four months' work before us will be unavailing. (Applause.) I beg to point out one particular, at least, in which it is

The High Duty of the Republican Party

to take clear, strong, honorable grounds. I refer to the one great question of debt and currency. I heard an able and eloquent woman once argue in a legislative committee in favor of woman suffrage. She said that women might not always care to vote, because sometimes these would be pending merely financial questions. Merely financial questions! as if all questions involved in that description did not carry with them tests of the moral power, the honesty and the integrity of the people. There is no higher test of our fitness for a Republican Government than the financial test. A great people, 40,000,000 of people, can carry on a war, everybody knows, if summoned to the defence of the nation against domestic or foreign foes, and we have seen that it is no difficulty to call one or two millions of soldiers into the field. But when the care and excitement of battle have passed, and the people have returned home to take up the implements of agriculture and manufacture, to toil on for years to pay the debt, then comes the test, and insidious demagogues come forward to teach us a short way to get rid of the burdens. There is taught the moral standard of the people. You can fight, but can you resolutely determine that you will pay every dollar of your debt according to the terms of promise, that you will return to a sound currency based upon the economic laws which have been acknowledged by wise men since there began to be an economic science? That is

The Great Test

for this people. (Cheers.) We hear much said at times about the great and mysterious, the great and puzzling problems of financial science. These difficulties vanish very much when we apply to them some very simple tests. Tell the truth and fulfill your promises. Do that and you will solve half or the trouble. (Cheers.) What did your bond say? Read it and do it. What does your loan or legal tender note promise to do, and what did you promise to do when you issued it? Do it. There is no mystery in it. No extraordinary difficulty in its performance. I hold it to be in all our political affairs, perhaps, the test of our many high duties to bring back our currency to a sound basis to resume specie payments. (Cheers.) And it is not a question of honor and integrity of the nation, but as our eternal prerequisite to the return of business prosperity. Our business men are now utterly unable to make definite calculations in regard to the future. They are waiting in some measure the results of this campaign, that they may decide upon their several campaigns, and I can say to you, also, that there is a profound anxiety throughout the whole Republican party that we shall give new assurances to the country that all its affairs are to be administered with high honor and integrity, and that the sacred trusts of officeholders in this country are indeed sacred trusts, and are not to be trifled with by corrupt and designing men. [Loud cheers.] I do not in any sense despair of the republic or the Republican party. The great mass of our people have in their minds fidelity to every beautiful, every noble and every high ideal. We have been uplifted under the Providence of God within these fifteen years to see a new glory in the institution, and

A New Glory

in that flag, and when the sanguine and hopeful and honorable young men see men in high office trifling with those noble duties, trading offices and giving them to unworthy men for low personal or merely partisan movements—when he sees men in office winking at corruption and overlooking it, and pardoning it because of partisan fidelity, and it becomes dissatisfied, and that generous discontent prevails now throughout this country in the minds of our noblest men, and it must not be disregarded by this convention if we desire success." (Cheers.)

Gov. Noyes' Speech.

Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, was introduced, and spoke as follows:

"I am under very many obligations for the honor of being called upon to-day, but it seems to me it would be more modest for me to sit and listen rather than to speak in this presence, but as you have done me the honor to call me, I will say a single word, and a word only. It seems that a wonderful responsibility is resting upon this Convention at this time. The people in this centennial year are demanding more of their Repre-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¼f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102⅜.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅜.

WHATEVER may become of Secretary BRISTOW at Cincinnati, we cheerfully speak this good word in his beh lf,—he has not allowed officials under his immediate orders to go to Cincinnati to work in his behalf. This is creditable and manly.

PITTSBURGH, the "biger man than old Grant" has come to the surface again in a letter explanatory and apologetic. He does not make those terrible revelations once threatened by him, but defends his good name against the imputations cast against it. He intimates that he can tell a story of wrong, but unless provoked to, will not give rein to his tongue. Considerate PITTSBURGH! How meek and forgiving you are!

THE Democrats of Indiana have given us a taste of the manner in which they propose to run the campaign this year by the virulence of their assaults on Mr. ORTH, the Republican candidate for Governor. The wildest and most improbable charges are launched against him, in a State and by a party which recently elected for a second term a set of judges, notoriously and openly corrupt. The charges relate to some old Venezuelan claims, which were fully explained long ago. The same policy, of course, will be pursued in the Presidential canvass. The idea seems to be that mud throwing affords ground for confidence and favor. The American people have never thought it necessary to put faith in tattlers and blackguards.

IT will be one of the marvels of the day, as well as a fresh illustration of the old adage that murder will out, if the real secret of the Nation Trust Company affairs shall come out. That there is a secret history, not yet revealed, attending the transactions whereby a half million of money was lost, no one can possibly doubt. The money went into the bank, but there all definite trace of it was lost. Rumors and suspicions have been current, but nothing definite was known. The Cashier ran off, but the influences which sent him away seem to have been potent enough to keep him away. If for any reason, any person inclines to tell what he knows, he will thereby do the people of this city, and particularly the crowded and oppressed stockholders of the Nation Trust Company effective and valuable service.

APROPOS of the Turkish question is the demand, said to have been made by the Softas upon the new Sultan, as to the administration of the Empire. They demand that the Sultan should give daily audiences to all Mussulmans, and that every faithful believer should have the right at any time to hand him a petition; that the Sultan shall be requested to go about *incog*, like HAROUN AL RASCHID, in order that he may see for himself the condition of subjects; that only a limited number of newspapers shall be published, and these in Turkish, and the Sultan shall be requested to read each of them in order that he may be informed of the state of his Empire; that in future Turks shall no longer be taught infidel languages, or urged to wear infidel dress, but that the precepts of religion shall be strictly observed, and a strenuous effort made to return to the old condition of things when Turkey was the strongest nation in Europe, and when all Christian nations stood in awe of her.

DESPITE the talk that the candidate for the Presidency on the Republican side should be one with whom an aggressive canvass can be made, it begins to be realized that the party record and issues will constitute the leading features of the canvass. In the comparison of party records, however, we have no fear that the Republican party will be on the defensive. With the terrific record made by the Democratic party of late, it will be a sad showing if they cannot be forced into a severely defensive attitude. All the worst characteristics of the Democracy in pro-slavery times have developed in full intensity and force, since they have been entrusted with power. With such facts before us, it will be a strange thing indeed if we must stupidly stand on the defensive before a mass of disloyal rascality. No Republican need be dismayed at the outlook of the canvass, as the skies were never more bright over us than they are now. With BLAINE and a suitable Vice Presidential candidate, victory is sure.

Two beastly crimes have been committed against the purity of women, in Allegheny, the perpetrators of which are in jail. We sincerely hope the parties will be promptly tried, and severely punished. The law, in its provisions for the punishment of this crime, does not meet the views of the public, who would as a correspondent states it, employ the death penalty in cases such as that of the four persons who violated the person of the German girl. A public journal cannot advise anything in excess of the law,—although by common consent, lynching has been resorted to, frequently, as punishment for this crime. If cases such as that above referred to could be specified, we half incline to the idea that public sentiment would sustain a law making it a capital offense, punishable by death. But the severest penalties of the law, as it stands, should be meted out to those who will perpetrate a deed so gross and brutal. We strongly urge the authorities to punish the parties referred to, as severely as the law will permit.

HITCHES are constantly occurring in the attempts to negotiate for the Arnold camp meeting ground, which imperil the prospects of making arrangements during the present year. Unless all difficulties are speedily overcome, it will be impossible to arrange the grounds in time for a meeting this season, as the modern camp meeting is a more expensive and elaborate affair than were those of the olden time. Then a few days' work in cleaning out underbrush, and a few hours' work in pitching tents, and preparations were complete. Now cottages, of more or less elaborate construction, and furniture sufficient to make the home comfortable and agreeable, are essential to the home life of the modern camp meeting. It is, indeed, a combination of luxury and simplicity; of recreation with religious enjoyment. These are all proper, but require time when a new camp ground is under consideration, to make the necessary preparations, including the building and furnishing of the cottages. Yet such institutions have grown to be very popular, not merely with all denominations, but with those not connected with the churches, whose tastes incline them to a quiet, uneventful season of rest, amid agreeable social surroundings. All this the modern camp-meeting affords. We have, for this region, four very nicely provided camps, including the new one at Arnold station. That at Sewickley meets the demand for Allegheny, and is delightfully located on Mount Sewickley. The Arnold and Loyalhanna grounds are designed to meet the demand of Pittsburghers, while that at Castle Shannon, controlled by the non-Episcopal Methodists has been steadily growing in popularity. Deficient in suitable watering places, the camp-meetings in this vicinity supply a felt want in the social and religious line, and at an expense that places this form of enjoyment within the reach of all.

IT is gratifying, in looking over our exchanges, to notice the cordial expression of sympathy for Mr. BLAINE in the time of his illness. Even journals which oppose his nomination at Cincinnati have put aside their harsh criticisms to utter words of sympathy and appreciation. The Chicago *Tribune*, which we have believed harsh and unfair in its criticisms toward him, has this to say of him now: "The whole nation will sympathize with him in his affliction, and in fervent hopes for his rapid recovery, and the full restoration of all his giant faculties of mind and body, all men, personal and political friends and foes, will cordially unite. The country cannot afford to lose Mr. BLAINE at this time. He has much to live for and to hope for. The country needs his abilities, his experience, and his power at this time. It stands in need of just such men. He needs life also on his own account. He has an unsettled account to settle with opponents, enemies, and rivals; and, whatever may be the outcome of the struggle at Cincinnati, there is much that Mr. BLAINE can do, and will do, to win and retain the affection and confidence of his countrymen."

THE new conference of the Great Powers at Ems has around it more of doubt and uncertainty than had any of the previous conferences. Russia is evidently displeased with the turn affairs have taken in regard to the Turkish question, and there are rumors that GORTSCHAKOFF will withdraw. ANDRASSY, while he has not fully carried his points, has at least thwarted the plans of GORTSCHAKOFF. Thus, there is danger that the Council may disagree, a fact which has in it all probabilities of a sanguinary, destructive war. Servia is merely held in leashes, while a practical state of warfare exists in the other three provinces that are the subjects of negotiation. Servia is fully ready for war, and can mobilize an army of more than 100,000 men, at short notice. Russia really prefers war, while Austria does not. One will gain by it, and the other will imperil an influence she already possesses. Germany having little to lose or gain, prefers peace. England has shown that she intends to have a part in the war, if it should be precipitated, and will aid the Turks. Thus the meeting is very important, as to its probable consequence. There seems every reason for wishing that war may be avoided, but the attitude of Russia makes it very doubtful as to what the result may be.

THE SITUATION.

The National Republican Convention met yesterday for its first regular session. The proceedings will be found in full elsewhere. The ballot for President will be taken to-day. So far as indications went, BLAINE still held firm in strength, and gained rather than lost. Two points were gained which were considered a test of strength, and both were important. The first covered the issue as to whether the delegates from the territories should have a vote in the Convention, though raised in connection with the selection of a committee on credentials. The delegates from the territories were known to be for BLAINE, and the objection came from New York, and in CONKLING's interest. It was, however, voted down with such emphasis that there was nothing left but to accept the vote as an indication of BLAINE's strength. The second turned on the selection of a permanent chairman—Mr. MCPHERSON, of this State, being selected. He is an outspoken BLAINE man, and his elevation to the Presidency of the Convention was not only a well deserved honor, but an evident indication of BLAINE's strength before the Convention. Thus the two moves of the day, that were significant, were both in the interest of BLAINE and strongly point to his nomination to-day.

The Convention is one of the largest, and has in it more ability than any that ever assembled in this country. Not only are there over seven hundred and fifty delegates, among whom are some of the most distinguished men in the country, but thousands are in attendance, drawn to Cincinnati by their interest in the Republican party. Stirring and patriotic speeches were made by distinguished gentlemen, yesterday, whose thoughts and ideas constitute, to some extent, the keynote of the campaign. The spirit prevailing is one of intense enthusiasm, and this not merely over the candidates, but in view of the prospects of the Republican party. Even among the CONKLING men, supposed to be most earnestly against BLAINE, there is no hesitancy in declaring that if nominated he will be earnestly supported. From the Northwest, the feeling is intensely strong for him. His name has so long been free from the slightest reproach, that a charge against him has been made to mean more than as against other men. Hence he has felt the sting of accusation, but the gathering at Cincinnati shows that the country has no faith in the lying reports of MULLIGAN. He has been tested in the fire, and the more he has been tried, the brighter his record shone. We look to-day, judging from the temper of the Convention yesterday for the prompt nomination of Mr. BLAINE. With the spirit of enthusiasm the Convention will develop, and the earnestness of feeling throughout the country, we do not fear to predict the election of Mr. BLAINE, amid even a grander triumph than that which will attend his nomination. We hope the Vice Presidential candidate may prove equally acceptable. Then, despite Democratic persecutions, we will go cheerfully forward to the triumph the people are sure to give.

AN EXCEPTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your editorial on the "Prevention of Crime" in yesterday's GAZETTE, you do unintentional harm to a very worthy cause in our city that is working in the very manner that you describe in other places, and has been in operation for about a year at the Alliance rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. I refer to the Sabbath school of the News Boys and Bootblacks, which is largely attended. Their improvement is very marked, mentally and otherwise. During the winter hot coffee was furnished with their sandwiches, and since the warm weather commenced butter milk has been substituted for coffee. Thus in our midst is an institution that not only feeds the mind but ministers to those unfortunate outcasts something to sustain the body. Trusting you will do the above cause justice by recalling as far as possible the effect of your article of yesterday, I would here say, Mr. Editor, that the teachers would be glad to see you, and any of the readers of the GAZETTE at any time to see the work in progress. Just one word; any donation that your readers may be inclined to give, either money or provisions, will be thankfully accepted at the rooms. School every Sabbath afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

A READER.

REMARKS:—We stand corrected as to the above,—the fact that we have such a school having entirely escaped our memory at the time of writing. We cordially commend the enterprise as worthy the widest sympathy, and the most earnest support, and hope the request of our correspondent will be liberally heeded. The fact that this school is largely attended, only illustrates the correctness of our remarks as to the principle involved.

Wanted His Pass Changed

A Chicago editor presented himself to the Centennial committee on passes, and asked if he couldn't have a two-foot annex put on each side of his ticket. He explained that the photographer told him that he couldn't get his cars on his pass if it wasn't considerably enlarged.—*Norr. Herald.*

The Prompt Juror.

We heard his Honor Judge Gibson on Tuesday tell an amusing story of the way a juror went for a conviction. He says he was trying a murder case a few years ago down in one of the wire-grass counties, and experienced great difficulty in getting a jury; that eleven jurors had been sworn in, and in the next panel that was brought in was a small, lean, lank, cadaverous-looking fellow who had on one shoe, his pants were nearly above his knees, his shirt opened front and back, and the aforesaid trousers were held up by a single suspender. The solicitor proceeded to ask the usual questions in such cases as follows:

"Have you, from having seen the crime committed, or heard any of the testimony delivered under oath, formed and expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the Bar?"

The "single gallus" fellow, in a clear and distinct voice, answered: "Not any."

Second question—Have you any prejudice or bias resting on your mind for or against the prisoner at the Bar?

Answer—I hain't.

Third question—Is your mind perfectly impartial between the State and the accused?

Answer—Hit air.

Fourth question—Are you conscientously opposed to capital punishment?

Answer—I isn't.

The State did not like the juror much, but it being late and jurors scarce he was put upon the prisoner in the usual manner, the solicitor saying: "Juror, look upon the prisoner," and when this command was given he bent over him scanning him from head to foot. The juror looked the prisoner firmly in the face, and then turning to the Judge said, in a firm, solemn voice, "Yes, Judge, I think he's guilty."

May on Pike's Peak.

The Denver (Col.) *News*, of the 5th inst., says: "The month of May was remarkable for low barometer and temperature, high winds, frequent, heavy snowstorms, great total precipitation, and generally very severe weather. The heaviest snow-storms occurred from the 4th to the 7th, inclusive; from the 11th to the 13th, inclusive, and on the 22d. The last one is without a parallel in the history of the station, more than three feet of snow having fallen during the day, almost completely burying the house, added to what was already on the summit. It was different from all other storms that have occurred during the past winter, in being steadily accompanied by a northeast wind. As is usual, the precipitation of snow was accompanied by areas of low pressure, but the most of it fell after the barometer had commenced to rise. The only exception to this rule was during the storm of the 11th to the 13th, which was accompanied by southwest and west winds throughout. Thunder-storms occurred on the 13th and 25th."

Her Philanthropy.

How cruelly the new school law of New York bears upon married men is shown in a recent letter from that city. A female teacher who had a husband was told that she must either give him up or her situation. What did the noble woman do? She consented to a separation. They parted. She lived on six dollars a week, and gave eight dollars—the remainder of her earnings—to him, so that he got through the winter very comforably, she doing all his sewing. How much better was that than throwing the poor man out upon the cold world to pay his own board. It is well that a cruel law may thus be overreached by the loving ingenuity of a tender and soulful woman.

Weather Items.

This is the kind of weather that makes a man wish either that Adam hadn't been so successful as a backslider, or that some patriot would invent a pair of linen trousers that button on around the neck and have arm-holes.

"This is a bad place for coids," said a punning cashier; "so many drafts passing through it all the time." He could have made a better pun out of the coffers of the bank, if he'd known how. Likewise the checks to perspiration might have assisted him.

A Bride Dies in a Wedding Dance.

On Tuesday, at New Hamburg, a young man named Steinmetz was married to a Miss Zeiple. The wedding party went from there to Baden to the bride's father, where, as usual among Germans, a dance was held. In the evening, about eleven o'clock, the bride, who had been apparently well all day, dropped suddenly dead in the middle of the dance.—*Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator.*

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To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
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A special bargain is now upon our counters in a large variety of
NEW SUMMER PLAIDS
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, superior good value.
Also, just opened, a very choice line of new Debege and Cashmere Plaids, at 25c just for summer.
A new and fine variety of new Brocades, at 25, 28, 31 37½ and 45c, a special good bargain.
A choice assortment of Pongee silk Plaids, new styles, at only 37½c.
The very latest novelties in Plain and Striped Pongee Silks, at 31, 44 and 50c.
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Again we call the attention of patrons to our Silk Department, and with special pride assuring them we are now offering inducements heretofore unsurpassed anywhere. All grades, from 75c to $5 per yard, but especially to our lines at
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Being unusual good value.
Full lines of Colored Silks in all the latest shades, from
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Also a complete new line of Fancy Check and Mourning Silks, at bargains.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
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June 12, 1876.
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Opened This Week.
Linen Suits,
Linen Overdresses,
Parasols,
Lace Jackets,
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Stripe Grenadines,
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Everything New and Fresh.
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GREAT REDUCTIONS
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Silk Polonaises, reduced from	$120 00 to $50 00
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AT LOWEST PRICES.
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Ladies' Suits made of latest summer materials, at lowest prices.
A full assortment of Black
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From 12½c to $2.50; but we would ask special attention to two lines which are special good value: At 25c, worth 45c at 28c, worth 50c.
Also a full line in cloth shades, Navy Blue, Browns, Prune, Myrtle Green, &c., from 31c to $2 per yard.
All the latest shades in Grass Cloths, at 12½c per yard, and in Dress
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In latest summer styles at special low prices. All kinds of Summer Coats for men. Linen and Mohair Dusters.
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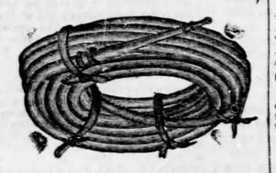
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Official Paper of Allegheny County

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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¼.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

WHATEVER may become of Secretary BRISTOW at Cincinnati, we cheerfully speak this good word in his behalf, he has not allowed officials under his immediate orders to go to Cincinnati to work in his behalf. This is creditable and manly.

FITZHUGH, the "biger man than old Grant" has come to the surface again in a letter explanatory and apologetic. He does not make those terrible revelations once threatened by him, but defends his good name against the imputations cast against it. He intimates that he can tell a story of wrong, but unless provoked to, will not give rein to his tongue. Considerate FITZHUGH! How meek and forgiving you are!

THE Democrats of Indiana have given us a taste of the manner in which they propose to run the campaign this year by the virulence of their assaults on Mr. ORTH, the Republican candidate for Governor. The wildest and most improbable charges are launched against him, in a State and by a party which recently elected for a second term a set of judges, notoriously and openly corrupt. The charges relate to some old Venezuelan claims, which were fully explained long ago. The same policy, of course, will be pursued in the Presidential canvass. The idea seems to be that mud throwing affords ground for confidence and favor. The American people have never thought it necessary to put faith in tattlers and blackguards.

IT will be one of the marvels of the day, as well as a fresh illustration of the old adage that murder will out, if the real source of the Nation Trust Company affairs shall come out. That there is a secret history, not yet revealed, attending the transactions whereby a half million of money was lost, no one can possibly doubt. The money went into the bank, but there all definite trace of it was lost. Rumors and suspicions have been current, but nothing definite was known. The Cashier ran off, but the influences which sent him away seem to have been potent enough to keep him away. If for any reason, any person inclines to tell what he knows, he will thereby do the people of this city, and particularly the crowded and oppressed stockholders of the Nation Trust Company effective and valuable service.

APROPOS of the Turkish question is the demand, said to have been made by the Softas upon the new Sultan, as to the administration of the Empire. They demand that the Sultan should give daily audiences to all Mussulmans, and that every faithful believer should have the right at any time to hand him a petition; that the Sultan shall be requested to go about *incog*, like HAROUN AL RASCHID, in order that he may see for himself the condition of subjects; that only a limited number of newspapers shall be published, and these in Turkish, and the Sultan shall be requested to read each of them in order that he may be informed of the state of his Empire; that in future Turks shall no longer be taught infidel languages, or urged to wear infidel dress, but that the precepts of religion shall be strictly observed, and a strenuous effort made to return to the old condition of things when Turkey was the strongest nation in Europe, and when all Christian nations stood in awe of her.

DESPITE the talk that the candidate for the Presidency on the Republican side should be one with whom an aggressive canvass can be made, it begins to be realized that the party record and issues will constitute the leading features of the canvass. In the comparison of party records, however, we have no fear that the Republican party will be on the defensive. With the terrific record made by the Democratic party of late, it will be a sad showing if they cannot be forced into a severely defensive attitude. All the worst characteristics of the Democracy in pre-slavery times have developed in full intensity and force, since they have been entrusted with power. With such facts before us, it will be a strange thing indeed if we must stupidly stand on the defensive before a mass of disloyal rascality. No Republican need be dismayed at the outlook of the canvass, as the skies were never more bright over us than they are now. With BLAINE and a suitable Vice Presidential candidate, victory is sure.

TWO beastly crimes have been committed against the purity of women, in Allegheny, the perpetrators of which are in jail. We sincerely hope the parties will be promptly tried, and severely punished. The law, in its provisions for the punishment of this crime, does not meet the views of the public, who would as a correspondent states it, employ the death penalty in cases such as that of the four persons who violated the person of the German girl. A public journal cannot advise anything in excess of the law,—although by common consent, lynching has been resorted to, frequently, as punishment for this crime. If cases such as that above referred to could be specified, we half incline to the idea that public sentiment would sustain a law making it a capital offense, punishable by death. But the severest penalties of the law, as it stands, should be meted out to those who will perpetrate a deed so gross and brutal. We strongly urge the authorities to punish the parties referred to, as severely as the law will permit.

RITCHES are constantly occurring in the attempts to negotiate for the Arnold camp meeting ground, which imperil the prospects of making arrangements during the present year. Unless all difficulties are speedily overcome, it will be impossible to arrange the grounds in time for a meeting this season, as the modern camp meeting is a more expensive and elaborate affair than were those of the olden time. Then a few days' work in cleaning out underbrush, and a few hours' work in pitching tents, and preparations were complete. Now cottages, of more or less elaborate construction, and furniture sufficient to make the home comfortable and agreeable, are essential to the home life of the modern camp meeting. It is, indeed, a combination of luxury and simplicity; of recreation with religious enjoyment. These are all proper, but require time when a new camp ground is under consideration, to make the necessary preparations, including the building and furnishing of the cottages. Yet such institutions have grown to be very popular, not merely with all denominations, but with those not connected with the churches, whose tastes incline them to a quiet, uneventful season of rest, amid agreeable social surroundings. All this the modern camp-meeting affords. We have, for this region, four very nicely provided camps, including the new one at Arnold station. That at Sewickley meets the demand for Allegheny, and is delightfully located on Mount Sewickley. The Arnold and Loyalhanna grounds are designed to meet the demand of Pittsburghers, while that at Castle Shannon, controlled by the non-Episcopal Methodists has been steadily growing in popularity. Deficient in suitable watering places, the camp-meetings in this vicinity supply a felt want in the social and religious line, and at an expense that places this form of enjoyment within the reach of all.

IT is gratifying, in looking over our exchanges, to notice the cordial expression of sympathy for Mr. BLAINE in the time of his illness. Even journals which oppose his nomination at Cincinnati have put aside their harsh criticisms to utter words of sympathy and appreciation. The Chicago *Tribune*, which we have believed harsh and unfair in its criticisms toward him, has this to say of him now: "The whole nation will sympathize with him in his affliction, and in fervent hopes for his rapid recovery, and the full restoration of all his giant faculties of mind and body, all men, personal and political friends and foes, will cordially unite. The country cannot afford to lose Mr. BLAINE at this time. He has much to live for and to hope for. The country needs his abilities, his experience, and his power at this time. It stands in need of just such men. He needs life also on his own account. He has an unsettled account to settle with opponents, enemies, and rivals; and, whatever may be the outcome of the struggle at Cincinnati, there is much that Mr. BLAINE can do, and will do, to win and retain the affection and confidence of his countrymen."

THE new conference of the Great Powers at Ems has aroused it more of doubt and uncertainty than had any of the previous conferences. Russia is evidently displeased with the turn affairs have taken in regard to the Turkish question, and there are rumors that GORTSCHAKOFF will withdraw. ANDRASSY, while he has not fully carried his points, has at least thwarted the plans of GORTSCHAKOFF. Thus, there is danger that the Council may disagree, a fact which has in it all probabilities of a sanguinary, destructive war. Servia is merely held in leashes, while a practical state of warfare exists in the other three provinces that are the subjects of negotiation. Servia is fully ready for war, and can mobilize an army of more than 100,000 men, at short notice. Russia really prefers war, while Austria does not. One will gain by it, and the other will imperil an influence she already possesses. Germany having little to lose or gain, prefers peace. England has shown that she intends to have a part in the war, if it should be precipitated, and will aid the Turks. Thus the meeting is very important, as to its probable consequence. There seems every reason for wishing that war may be avoided, but the attitude of Russia makes it very doubtful as to what the result may be.

THE SITUATION.

The National Republican Convention met yesterday for its first regular session. The proceedings will be found in full elsewhere. The ballot for President will be taken to-day. So far as indications went, BLAINE still held firm in strength, and gained rather than lost. Two points were gained which were considered a test of strength, and both were important. The first covered the issue as to whether the delegates from the territories should have a vote in the Convention, though raised in connection with the selection of a committee on credentials. The delegates from the territories were known to be for BLAINE, and the objection came from New York, and in CONKLING'S interest. It was, however, voted down with such emphasis that there was nothing left but to accept the vote as an indication of BLAINE'S strength. The second turned on the selection of a permanent chairman—Mr. MCPHERSON, of this State, being selected. He is an outspoken BLAINE man, and his elevation to the Presidency of the Convention was not only a well deserved honor, but an evident indication of BLAINE'S strength before the Convention. Thus the two moves of the day, that were significant, were both in the interest of BLAINE and strongly point to his nomination to-day.

The Convention is one of the largest, and has in it more ability than any that ever assembled in this country. Not only are there over seven hundred and fifty delegates, among whom are some of the most distinguished men in the country, but thousands are in attendance, drawn to Cincinnati by their interest in the Republican party. Stirring and patriotic speeches were made by distinguished gentlemen, yesterday, whose thoughts and ideas constitute, to some extent, the keynote of the campaign. The spirit prevailing is one of intense enthusiasm, and this not merely over the candidates, but in view of the prospects of the Republican party. Even among the CONKLING men, supposed to be most earnestly against BLAINE, there is no hesitancy in declaring that if nominated he will be earnestly supported. From the Northwest, the feeling is intensely strong for him. His name has so long been free from the slightest reproach, that a charge against him has been made to mean more than as against other men. Hence he has felt the sting of accusation, but the gathering at Cincinnati shows that the country has no faith in the lying reports of MULLIGAN. He has been tested in the fire, and the more he has been tried, the brighter his record shone. We look to-day, judging from the temper of the Convention yesterday for the prompt nomination of Mr. BLAINE. With the spirit of enthusiasm the Convention will develop, and the earnestness of feeling throughout the country, we do not fear to predict the election of Mr. BLAINE, amid even a grander triumph than that which will attend his nomination. We hope the Vice Presidential candidate may prove equally acceptable. Then, despite Democratic persecutions, we will go cheerfully forward to the triumph the people are sure to give.

AN EXCEPTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your editorial on the "Prevention of Crime" in yesterday's GAZETTE, you do unintentional harm to a very worthy cause in our city that is working in the very manner that you describe in other places, and has been in operation for about a year at the Alliance rooms, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. I refer to the Sabbath school of the News Boys and Bootblacks, which is largely attended. Their improvement is very marked, mentally and otherwise. During the winter hot coffee was furnished with their sandwiches, and since the warm weather commenced butter milk has been substituted for coffee. Thus in our midst is an institution that not only feeds the mind but ministers to those unfortunate outcasts something to sustain the body. Trusting you will do the above cause justice by recalling as far as possible the effect of your article of yesterday, I would here say, Mr. Editor, that the teachers would be glad to see you, and any of the readers of the GAZETTE at any time to see the work in progress. Just one word; any donation that your readers may be inclined to give, either money or provisions, will be thankfully accepted at the rooms. School every Sabbath afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

A READER.

REMARKS:—We stand corrected as to the above,—the fact that we have such a school having entirely escaped our memory at the time of writing. We cordially commend the enterprise as worthy the widest sympathy, and the most earnest support, and hope the request of our correspondent will be liberally heeded. The fact that this school is largely attended, only illustrates the correctness of our remarks as to the principle involved.

Wanted His Face Changed

A Chicago editor presented himself to the Centennial committee on passes, and asked if he couldn't have a two-foot annex put on each side of his ticket. He explained that the photographer told him that he couldn't get his ears on his pass if it wasn't considerably enlarged.—*Norr. Herald.*

The Prompt Juror.

We heard his Honor Judge GIBSON on Tuesday tell an amusing story of the way a juror went for a conviction. He says he was trying a murder case a few years ago down in one of the wire-grass counties, and experienced great difficulty in getting a jury; that eleven jurors had been sworn in, and in the next panel that was brought in was a small, lean, lank, cadaverous-looking fellow who had on one shoe, his pants were nearly above his knees, his shirt opened front and back, and the aforesaid trousers were held up by a single suspender. The solicitor proceeded to ask the usual questions in such cases as follows:

"Have you, from having seen the crime committed, or heard any of the testimony delivered under oath, formed and expressed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the Bar?"

The "single gallus" fellow, in a clear and distinct voice, answered: "Not any."

Second question—Have you any prejudice or bias resting on your mind for or against the prisoner at the Bar?

Answer—I hain't.

Third question—Is your mind perfectly impartial between the State and the accused?

Answer—Hit air.

Fourth question—Are you conscientously opposed to capital punishment?

Answer—I ain't.

The State did not like the juror much, but it being late and jurors scarce he was put upon the prisoner in the usual manner, the solicitor saying: "Juror, look upon the prisoner," and when this command was given he bent over him scanning him from head to foot. The juror looked the prisoner firmly in the face, and then turning to the Judge said, in a firm, solemn voice, "Yes, Judge, I think he's guilty."

Map on Pike's Peak.

The Denver (Col.) *News*, of the 5th inst., says: "The month of May was remarkable for low barometer and temperature, high winds, frequent, heavy snow-storms, great total precipitation, and generally very severe weather. The heaviest snow-storms occurred from the 4th to the 7th, inclusive; from the 11th to the 13th, inclusive, and on the 22d. The last one is without a parallel in the history of the station, more than three feet of snow having fallen during the day, almost completely burying the house, added to what was already on the summit. It was different from all other storms that have occurred during the past winter, in being steadily accompanied by a northeast wind. As is usual, the precipitation of snow was accompanied by areas of low pressure, but the most of it fell after the barometer had commenced to rise. The only exception to this rule was during the storm of the 11th to the 13th, which was accompanied by southwest and west winds throughout. Thunder-storms occurred on the 13th and 25th."

Her Philanthropy.

How cruelly the new school law of New York bears upon married men is shown in a recent letter from that city. A female teacher who had a husband was told that she must either give him upon her situation. What did the noble woman do? She consented to a separation. They parted. She lived on six dollars a week, and gave eight dollars—the remainder of her earnings—to him, so that he got through the winter very comfortably, she doing all his sewing. How much better was that than throwing the poor man out upon the cold world to pay his own board. It is well that a cruel law may thus be overreached by the loving ingenuity of a tender and soulful woman.

Weather Items.

This is the kind of weather that makes a man wish either that Adam hadn't been so successful as a backslider, or that some patriot would invent a pair of linen trousers that button on around the neck and have arm-holes.

"This is a bad place for coids," said a punning cashier; "so many drafts passing through it all the time." He could have made a better pun out of the coffers of the bank, if he'd known how. Likewise the checks to perspiration might have assisted him.

A Bride Dies in a Wedding Dance.

On Tuesday, at New Hamburg, a young man named Steinmetz was married to a Miss Zeiple. The wedding party went from there to Baden to the bride's father, where, as usual among Germans, a dance was held. In the evening, about eleven o'clock, the bride, who had been apparently well all day, dropped suddenly dead in the middle of the dance.—*Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator.*

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Also a complete new line of Fancy Check and Mourning Silks, at bargains.
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Parasols,
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SUIT DEPARTMENT!
All along during the season, show our lines to be more than usually fine and better value than usual.
We have opened another choice line of Ladies' Linen and Grass Cloth Suits, in Plain, Braided and Embroidered,
From $2.00 Upward.
Also, a full line of Misses' and Children's Linen Suits in all sizes.
Ladies' Black and Colored Alpaca Suits.
Ladies' Suits made of latest summer materials, at lowest prices.
A full assortment of Black
Hernanis and Grenadines
From 12½c to $2.50; but we would ask special attention to two lines which are special good value: At 25c, worth 45c at 28c, worth 50c.
Also a full line in such shades, Navy Blue, Browns, Prune, Myrtle Green, &c., from 31c to $2 per yard.
All the latest shades in Grass Cloths, at 12½c per yard, and in Dress
Linens from 25c to 50c,
And Black and Colored Lawns from 12½ to 50c.
New Goods on every counter, and special good bargains.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
B. AND B.,
128 FEDERAL STREET. 128
BARGAINS!
One case Silk and Wool Black Hernanis at 37½c, goods that New York Importers have sold this season at 55 cents wholesale.
Choice Black Striped Grenadines at 20c.
Extra values in Black Hernanis at 25c.
Large stock Black Hernanis.
Fancy Meshes, Plaids and Stripes, from 25c to $1.25 per yard.
New Colored Dress Silks
At $1.12½ and $1.20. Also, in choice shades of Browns, Prunes, Slates, Myrtle Green, &c.
NEW BLACK SILKS,
At $1 and $1.25, that are extra cheap.
New Black Cashmerette Silks, at $1.50, surpassing any ordinary value by fully 25 cents per yard.
New Black "Hand-Loom" Silks from $1 50 to $4, superior finish and extra value. Large arrival at lowest prices.
A full assortment of Black
New Linen Costumes,
At $5 and $6, handsomely braided; also, with Bamburg Trimmings, in different colors.
One lot Fine Llama Lace Points, at $3.50, really worth $10.
NEW LACE SACQUES,
At $3 and $3 50 each.
Fine Lace Sacques and Points at 50 cents on the dollar.
1,000 NEW
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
From 20 cents to $6.50.
Large lot 24-inch Twilled Silk Sun Umbrellas, clear Horn Handles, at $3 50.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
N. B.—Largest offering of the season in choice Dress Goods, and lower prices, from 10 cents to $1.00 per yard.
CANTBUSTEM!
DOUBLE STEEL CORSET CLASPS,
15 Cents and 19 Cents.
Champion Corsets.....$ 98
Bosom Form.....1 23
Abdominal do.....2 98
Tape Front Skirts.....83
Bustles.....22c to 1 47
Traveling Satchels, 14 inch.....99
Red Morocco Satchels.....3 43
Shawl Straps, 2 straps.....75
8 inch Silk Sandal Wood Fan.....33
Black Silk Fan.....63
Fancy Japanese Fans.....5c, 8c, 11c and 19
Plaid Sash Ribbons.....23
All Silk Ribbons.....No. 5, 10c; No. 7, 14c; No. 9, 15c; No. 12, 19c.
Real Hair Curls.....99
Ladies' Fancy Sets, Collars and Cuffs.....14
Children's White Hose.....6c to 43
Ladies' Extra Long Nottingham Hose.....12
Wide Tax Lace.....19
Bargains in Black Silk Fringe, from 19c to $1.97, at
J. D. Carlisle's,
82 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE,
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.
T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
BARR & MOSEB,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.
E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

HARDWARE.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.
LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

PAVING.
JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to.
Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
NEW FANCY GOODS, NOW OPEN,
AT OUR
Always Attractive Prices.
Unlaundried Shirts,
Unlaundried Shirts.
We have now a full line in all sizes of Unlaundried Shirts, well made of best of Muslin, 3-ply front and cuff, and finished well in every particular, which we are selling at
85 CENTS.
Also a full Laundried Shirt at 75c, worth $1.50, and at $1 worth $2.
New lines of Plain and Fancy Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Children. Gents', Youths' and Boys', at a little less than usual prices.
New assortment of
LADIES' NECKWEAR,
New Fancy Ties, &c.
Grand opening to-day of a very large line of fine
New French Flowers
At very low prices. All the newest shapes in Hats and Bonnets. Special bargains in
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
New Fringes, Linen Embroideries, Linen Laces, &c. Colored Fringes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 knots.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

FINANCIAL.
AMERICAN BANK,
Iron Bank Block,
corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
James Morgrove, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly.
Charles E. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. fa6:tfch1
CENTRAL BANK,
No. 47 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.....$100,000
Incorporated by Legislature.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Fawsett, D. W. C. Carroll,
James H. Hopkins, Julius Adair,
James Bown, J. H. Walter,
Madison Bailey, J. H. Denniston,
George Bingham, Abram Hayes,
Paul H. Hacke, James Wilson.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President,
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President,
M. HUNNINGS, Cashier.
FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY,
No. 171 Federal Street.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable
Six per cent. interest allowed on time Deposits.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum, D. MacKerron,
Geo. D. Biddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Cartwright,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President
W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.
N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.
HYDRANTS HOSE,

HOSE PIPES
AND
Couplings,
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

ICE.
ICE! ICE!
ICE.
KEYSTONE ICE CO.,
NEGLEY BROTHERS & CUNNINGHAM.
GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.
Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at office, 109 Fourth avenue, or Beatty street, near Hiland avenue, East End. P. O. Box 404. d19
AIKEN & CO.
SLATE
DEALERS AND ROOFERS
OFFICE AND YARD,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.
Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm
NURSERY,
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.
Greenhouse and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 23d Ward Shady Side Church, about 20 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.
WM. & JAS. MURDOCK'S SEED STORE,
116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORTLAND Cement. For sale by
R. P. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.
June 8, 1876.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
BROWN & BLACK,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And dealers in all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.,
No. 193 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
Special attention given to consignments.
REFERENCES—R. Patrick & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh; C. Yeager & Co., Notions, Pittsburgh.
The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.
LAING & M'KALLIP
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Feed, Salted Hay and Straw
All Standard Brands of Hydraulic Cements, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, Anthracite & Cannel Coal.
Office—134 Fifth avenue and 247 Liberty street.
Warehouse and Yard—31st street and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. H. MECHLING..... L. MCBRIDE.
MECHLING & McBRIDE
GENERAL PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 207 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
We are constantly receiving the very
BEST FLOURS MADE
In the United States, and which we guarantee to give entire satisfaction.
Storekeepers, Bakers and Families
In want of something choice will find it in our stock at all times. Our New Process Flour is superior to anything in market and at moderate price.
S. LINDSAY, Jr., & CO.,
No. 157 Liberty Street.
March 14, 1876. c39
ARCHIBALD WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the Insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
C. Yeager, James Graham,
L. Walter, Geo. W. Evans,
W. W. Patrick, Jas. P. Brewer,
C. C. Boyle, Louis J. Aaron,
J. C. Lappe, J. C. Pleiner,
Jacob Painter, J. S. Reymer.
Thomas Mellon,
C. YEAGER, L. WALTER,
President. Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, PHOS. D. KELLER,
Treasurer. Secretary.
H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
208 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.
JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 LIBERTY STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Apples, Apple Butter, Pickles, Jersey Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Brownell Beauty Seed Potatoes, Beans and Produce generally. Advances made on consignments and prompt returns guaranteed.
FOR SALE.
4 cars Wheat;
8 cars White Oats;
2 cars Bran;
2 cars Yellow Corn;
1,000 India Bags;
1,000 Cotton Bags;
On track and to arrive.
KEIL & RITCHART,
249 Liberty street.
FOR SALE—SUNDRIES.
6 cars Wheat.
1 car Corn Meal.
1 car Ground Corn and Oats.
25 bbls choice White Beans.
2,000 of those heavy, large, India Bags, cheap.
1,000 Cotton Seamless 2 bushel sacks.
HITCHCOCK, MCELHENY & CO.,
249 Liberty St., office up stairs.
March 17, 1876.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
Niemann & Ahlers, Merchant Tailors
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.
REMOVAL.
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.
REMOVAL.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR DEALERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.
REMOVAL.
THE CLOTHING AND
Merchant Tailoring House
OF
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.
Has been Removed to
No. 42 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Sts.
In opening our NEW ROOMS we offer to our friends and the public the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever displayed in our city. Patrons of our house will believe us when we say we are determined to keep our prices as low as any house in the country. In our removal, we have reduced our rent and other expenses, at the same time having better facilities for doing business. Our efforts are to keep the best quality of Goods to be sold at the very lowest prices. Our
Ready-Made Clothing Departments
Are complete with all the latest styles of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING of the best fabrics and finest workmanship. In the
Merchant Tailoring Department
We have a large and varied stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., consisting of all the very latest styles.
With the well-known reputation of our Cutters, we defy

DAILY GAZETTE: THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1876.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 15, 1876.

The banks pursue the even tenor of their way, but slightly affected by the turmoil in politics. Money is plentiful, but discounts are carefully made in view of the precarins condition of the times. We hope, however, this aspect of affairs will speedily change, in view of the practicle end of the strike in our iron mills. We think our banks are ready, if business is active, to do all that is possible to sustain it. At the present they are hesitant over other than first rate paper. We notice a tendency to improvement in general business, and have assurances that the real estate market shows signs of material improvement.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1868, coupons	124
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	123½	10-40's	118¾
" 1865	120¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
5-20's 1867	120	10-40's coupons	118¾
N. Y. Central	107	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	19¾	Union Pacific	99
L. C.	56½	Toledo & Wabash	12
C. & A. I. C.	4	Harlem	138½
St. Paul	40½	Adams Express	70
Do. Pref	69¾	American Express	58½
Michigan Southern	94½	U. S. Express	72¾
Do. Central	48	W. F. Fargo & Co. Ex	112
Northwestern Com.	41¾	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	61¾	Fort Wayne	102¾
Rock Island	108	Panama	135
Cleve. & Pitts	92	Panama	126
Pacific Mail	37	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	68¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R.	51½	Cen. Trans. (R)	48¾
Reading (B)	44	Empire do. (A)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	139	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (R)	101
Oil Creek (A)	54¼	N. Pacific bonds	—
Lehigh Valley (B)	58¾	N. Pacific bonds	none

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Wm. Shaw et ux. to E. M. Fair, March 25, 1876; lot on Walnut street, Twentieth ward, city, 32x100 feet.....$4,200

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Fund Co. to F. Dietrich, May 1, 1876; lot on Park avenue, Twenty-second ward, city, 25x145 feet.....$1,000

George H. Langtit to Wm. Bald, May 15, 1876; lot in Hallowe borough, 56x100 feet.....$800

J. H. Trimble et ux. to P. Hilvert, May 11, 1876; 4 acres and 15 perches in Baldwin township.....$400

A. J. Lord et ux. to W. H. Green, May 25, 1876; lot on Washington avenue, Allegheny.....$1,000

Jas. A. Hutchinson to Columbus West, March 31, 1875; lot on Evans alley, Fourth ward, city, 32x40 feet.....

Thos. Mellon to Jas. Hughes, June 15, 1874; 31 acres and 31 perches in Wilkins township.....$4,456

Mrs. R. P. Negley to Thos. Bell, May 11, 1876; lot on Heberton street, Nineteenth ward, city, 21x100 feet.....$1,000

L. Wilson et ux. to First Presbyterian Church of East Liberty, April 1, 1876; lot on Hiland avenue, Twentie h ward, city.....$1,000

Peoples Savings Bank of Pittsburgh to Thos. Iverson, June 1, 1876; lot on Locust street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....$2,000

Daniel McGurk to W. P. Clark, in trust for M. E. Church of Homewood avenue, September 11, 1871; lot on Centre avenue, Wilkins township, 25x125 feet.....$

J. C. Roth to S. L. Koethen, Jr., June 14, 1871; 40 acres and 25 perches in Wilkins township.....$

J. L. Koet en to Mrs. Christina Roth, June 13, 1874; above tract.....$

Second National Loan and Homestead Association to H. C. Pilos, March 1, 1876; 2 lots in Kilbuck township, 50x185 feet each.....$1,000

NEW YORK, June 14, 1876.

The money market was easy at 2@3 prime mercantile paper 3@5. The customs receipts were $235,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $55,000. The clearings were $17,060,000. The Stock Exchange was dull during the forenoon, active and strong during the afternoon, and closed at 112¾. The borrowing rates were 1 to 4 per annum, and 1-64 per diem. At the close loans were made flat. Governments were in active demand and higher. The offerings were small. Railroad bonds were in demand at higher prices, particularly for St. Pauls and Northwests. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were generally dull and higher, with Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail and the Granger shares as features. The transactions were 167,000 shares, of which 14,100 were Pacific Mail, 13,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwest, 2,000 St. Pauls, 35,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohios, 7,000 Wabash, and 3,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s of '65, 116; do '65 new, 120⅝; do of '67, regular, 119⅜; do of '68, regular, 120⅝; 10-40s, 118¾; do. coupons, 118¾; new 5 per cents., 117⅝; currency 6's, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 44½; do. new, 43; Virginia new, 31; do. 6s, 6s, 31; Missouri 6ses, 107¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 68½; Quicksilver, 14; do preferred, 15; Pacific Mail, 35¾; Mariposa, 5½; do preferred, 6½; New Jersey Central, 81¾; Adams Express, 108; Wells, Fargo & Company Express, 90½; American Express, 58; United States Express, 73; New York Central, 107; Rock Island, 108; St. Paul, 40¾; do, preferred, 69¾; Toledo & Wabash, 13¼; do, preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102¾; Terre Haute, 10; do, preferred, 11; Northwestern common, 41¾; do preferred, 61¾; Chicago & Alton, 101¾; do, preferred, 107¾; C., C. & I. L., 101; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 107; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14¾; Missouri Pacific, 81; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Hannibal & St. Joe, 13½; Central Pacific Bonds, 108¾; Union Pacific Stock, 58; Union Pacific Bonds, 103; Union Pacific, Land Grant, 102; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 89¾; Erie, 13¾; do preferred, 19; Mariem, 137½; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 46; Panama, 136; Lake Shore, 84½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½.

LONDON, June 14.—Consols: money, 94 7-16; account, 94½; 5-20s of '65, 105½; of '67, 111; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 12¾; do preferred, 18.

PARIS, June 14.—Rentes, 106f 10c.

FRANKFORT, June 14.—United States bonds, new 5s, 105¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1876.

There is nothing new or important to report in connection with the leading markets, excepting an easier feeling in Grain and the Hog products, under the influence of yesterday's advices from the west. Other merchants with very few exceptions, report business as being very dull—many of them are not more than making expenses, if that, and, furthermore, no immediate improvement is possible.

APPLES—Sales of old crop at $1a5 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, and while the supply is small, it is in excess of present wants. There is not likely to be any improvement this year, as they are about out of season; navies may be quoted, in a jobbing way, at $1a1,10 ₱ bu.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9; No. 2 Hurl, 8; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; insides and covers, 5a6@c; crooked, 4a5c.

BUTTER—The market continues very dull, and prices still rule in buyers favor; prime to choice solid packed, 18a18c; common to fair, 15a17.

CHEESE—Is in light supply, and the market is firmer in consequence, but prices remain about as last quoted; 8½a9c for the trade, and 9½a10c in a jobbing way for prime new Ohio.

BERRIES—Strawberries are coming in good supply, and selling at 7a10c ₱ quart, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—About out of season No sales and quotations nominal. Dried Peaches, 10¼a11½; do. Apples, 8a8½c.

EGGS—The market is firmer, and prices are tending upward; we now quote at 13½a14c for fresh stock, guaranteed as such.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Sales, in a regular jobbing way: Spring wheat flours, $6a6,75; red winters, $6,50a7; ambers, $7 25a7,50; patent process and fancy white wheats, $8,50a9,50. Rye Flour, $4,75a5.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement to report; some of our merchants state that they have done less business during the past week or two than during any corresponding time for several months. However, an increased trade in Sugars is only a question of a little time.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾a7

Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard A	10¾a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	10a
Granulated	11 a	Ref. Yellow	8¾a 9¾
Pawdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¼a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

STRUPS.

Choice	45 a70	Fair	35 a50
Prime	60 a65	Dark	25 a30

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	50	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45a1 00	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	60a1 10	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	50a 90	Souchong	35a75

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	23 a	s Rio (8 pkgs)	27
Prime Rio	21¾a22	R Rio (loose)	26¾
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is but little inquiry for Wheat, and in the absence of sales, we quote nominally at $1,04a1 05 for No. 2 Ohio and Indiana, and the supply in this market is small. The Oat market continues dull, with a light demand and the supply accumulating; fairly quotable at 43a47c ₱ mixed to white. Shelled Corn is in light supply, but there is not much inquiry for it; we continue to quote at 52@53c on track, as to quality. Rye dull and nominal at 82a85c on wharf and track; the hot weather has curtailed the demand for feeding, and then the low price of Oats and Hay has not been without its effect in the same direction.

HAY—Continues very dull, with the supply accumulating and prices weakening; loose, from country wagons, $10a15, Baled—sales of prime timothy at $14a15 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—continues very dull, but the arrivals for a couple of weeks past have been light, but so is the demand, and prices are weak and in buyers favor. Bran is quoted, on wharf and track, $13a14; Seconds and Shorts, $14a15; Middlings, $18a20; Chopped Feed, $20a22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

POTATOES—Sales of old crop, at 35a40c ₱ bu. New crop, $4,50a4, ₱ bbl. The supply of old, although not large, is fully equal to the demand.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair demand for Lard and Sugar cured Meats, but the market is again easier in tone, although there has been no reduction made in prices. Our market has not fluctuated like that of Chicago, although we are governed very largely by the advices from that point. Cincinnati was also dull and weak yesterday.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$20.50
Do. Canvassed	13¾	Short Cut do	20.50
Shoulders Ex S. C	—	Bacon Clear, rib sides	12
Do. Canvassed	9¾	Lard, Ref for sum-	
B'fast Bacon S. C	—	mer use—in tres	12¾
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. —in bbls	13¼
Dried beef Ex S. C	—	Do. —kets	13¾
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	15¾
Beef Tongues S. C	—	Do. 5 lb do	15
per doz	16¾	Do. 2 lb pails	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 5 lb do	15¾
Short Rib Sides	11¾	Do. 6 lb do	15
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed. TALLOW—Quiet at 7¾a8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¼a8¾c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week, as well as those of last week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	387 cars.	264 cars.
Hogs	45 "	81 "
Sheep	75 "	80 "
Total	507 "	528 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Commission Merchants for the sale of live stock, at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report the market as follows:

CATTLE.

Of the 387 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 260 cars were through and 127 cars local against 307 cars of the former and 57 cars of the latter last week. Sales, 855 head; last week, 1,063.

The most noticeable feature was the large increase in supply on sale, 116 cars from, and including sunday up until noon to-day, or more than twice the number as compared with the corresponding time last week; trade has been very dull, prices ofmh, and for some grades lower. Heavy cattle continue very dull; indeed, they are hard to dispose of at any price, as there are very few buyers, while light weights of good quality brought as much as they did last week; the great proportion of the heavy cattle have been shipped on for several weeks, and it looks as if they would have to go on this week again. There were a few Philadelphia buyers here, but they are not buying; they prefer selling on commission than their own account, and are looking after consignments more than anything else.

The highest price reported in a wholesale way, was 5.35, which was paid for a car of nice pony cattle, and we are the first of another load with 5¼ been sold at 5,10; it requires something prime to bring over 5c. Good feeding cattle for which there was some inquiry, sold at 3@4c. Other stockers ran 3¾. Heavy cattle weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs are very little sought after, and, as already stated, the great majority of them are left on the commission hands. Veal Calves scarce and higher, 6@7½.

HOGS

The arrivals continue light, and with very meagre offerings, sales have been made at 5,00a5,05 the market has ruled considerably firmer, and, as compared with the date of our last report, prices have been advanced ¾ to ⅞ c per lb. The offerings were small, Railroad bonds were in demand at higher prices, particularly for St. Pauls and Northwests. State bonds were quiet. Stocks were generally dull and higher, with Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail and the Granger shares as features. The transactions were 167,000 shares, of which 14,100 were Pacific Mail, 13,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwest, 2,000 St. Pauls, 35,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohios, 7,000 Wabash, and 3,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s of '65, 116; do '65 new, 120⅝; do of '67, regular, 119⅜; do of '68, regular, 120⅝; 10-40s, 118¾; do. coupons, 118¾; new 5 per cents., 117⅝; currency 6's, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 44½; do. new, 43; Virginia new, 31; do. 6s, 6s, 31; Missouri 6ses, 107¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 68½; Quicksilver, 14; do preferred, 15; Pacific Mail, 35¾; Mariposa, 5½; do preferred, 6½; New Jersey Central, 81¾; Adams Express, 108; Wells, Fargo & Company Express, 90½; American Express, 58; United States Express, 73; New York Central, 107; Rock Island, 108; St. Paul, 40¾; do, preferred, 69¾; Toledo & Wabash, 13¼; do, preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102¾; Terre Haute, 10; do, preferred, 11; Northwest common, 41¾; do preferred, 61¾; Chicago & Alton, 101¾; do, preferred, 107¾; C., C. & I. L., 101; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 107; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14¾; Missouri Pacific, 81; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Hannibal & St. Joe, 13½; Central Pacific Bonds, 108¾; Union Pacific Stock, 58; Union Pacific Bonds, 103; Union Pacific, Land Grant, 102; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 89¾; Erie, 13¾; do preferred, 19; Mariem, 137½; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 46; Panama, 136; Lake Shore, 84½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½.

LONDON, June 14.—Consols: money, 94 7-16; account, 94½; 5-20s of '65, 105½; of '67, 111; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 12¾; do preferred, 18.

PARIS, June 14.—Rentes, 106f 10c.

FRANKFORT, June 14.—United States bonds, new 5s, 105¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1876.

There is nothing new or important to report in connection with the leading markets, excepting an easier feeling in Grain and the Hog products, under the influence of yesterday's advices from the west. Other merchants with very few exceptions, report business as being very dull—many of them are not more than making expenses, if that, and, furthermore, no immediate improvement is possible.

APPLES—Sales of old crop at $1a5 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, and while the supply is small, it is in excess of present wants. There is not likely to be any improvement this year, as they are about out of season; navies may be quoted, in a jobbing way, at $1a1,10 ₱ bu.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9; No. 2 Hurl, 8; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; insides and covers, 5@6c; crooked, 4a5c.

BUTTER—The market continues very dull, and prices still rule in buyers favor; prime to choice solid packed, 18a18c; common to fair, 15a17.

CHEESE—Is in light supply, and the market is firmer in consequence, but prices remain about as last quoted; 8½a9c for the trade, and 9½a10c in a jobbing way for prime new Ohio.

BERRIES—Strawberries are coming in good supply, and selling at 7a10c ₱ quart, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—About out of season No sales and quotations nominal. Dried Peaches, 10¼a11½; do. Apples, 8a8½c.

EGGS—The market is firmer, and prices are tending upward; we now quote at 13½a14c for fresh stock, guaranteed as such.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Sales, in a regular jobbing way: Spring wheat flours, $6a6,75; red winters, $6,50a7; ambers, $7 25a7,50; patent process and fancy white wheats, $8,50a9,50. Rye Flour, $4,75a5.

GROCERIES—There is no improvement to report; some of our merchants state that they have done less business during the past week or two than during any corresponding time for several months. However, an increased trade in Sugars is only a question of a little time.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾a7

Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard A	10¾a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	10a
Granulated	11 a	Ref. Yellow	8¾a 9¾
Pawdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¼a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

STRUPS.

Choice	45 a70	Fair	35 a50
Prime	60 a65	Dark	25 a30

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	50	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45a1 00	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	60a1 10	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	50a 90	Souchong	35a75

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	23 a	s Rio (8 pkgs)	27
Prime Rio	21¾a22	R Rio (loose)	26¾
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is but little inquiry for Wheat, and in the absence of sales, we quote nominally at $1,04a1 05 for No. 2 Ohio and Indiana, and the supply in this market is small. The Oat market continues dull, with a light demand and the supply accumulating; fairly quotable at 43a47c ₱ mixed to white. Shelled Corn is in light supply, but there is not much inquiry for it; we continue to quote at 52@53c on track, as to quality. Rye dull and nominal at 82a85c on wharf and track; the hot weather has curtailed the demand for feeding, and then the low price of Oats and Hay has not been without its effect in the same direction.

HAY—Continues very dull, with the supply accumulating and prices weakening; loose, from country wagons, $10a15, Baled—sales of prime timothy at $14a15 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—continues very dull, but the arrivals for a couple of weeks past have been light, but so is the demand, and prices are weak and in buyers favor. Bran is quoted, on wharf and track, $13a14; Seconds and Shorts, $14a15; Middlings, $18a20; Chopped Feed, $20a22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

POTATOES—Sales of old crop, at 35a40c ₱ bu. New crop, $4,50a4, ₱ bbl. The supply of old, although not large, is fully equal to the demand.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair demand for Lard and Sugar cured Meats, but the market is again easier in tone, although there has been no reduction made in prices. Our market has not fluctuated like that of Chicago, although we are governed very largely by the advices from that point. Cincinnati was also dull and weak yesterday.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$20.50
Do. Canvassed	13¾	Short Cut do	20.50
Shoulders Ex S. C	—	Bacon Clear, rib sides	12
Do. Canvassed	9¾	Lard, Ref for sum-	
B'fast Bacon S. C	—	mer use—in tres	12¾
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. —in bbls	13¼
Dried beef Ex S. C	—	Do. —kets	13¾
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	15¾
Beef Tongues S. C	—	Do. 5 lb do	15
per doz	16¾	Do. 2 lb pails	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	8¾	Do. 5 lb do	15¾
Short Rib Sides	11¾	Do. 6 lb do	15
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed. TALLOW—Quiet at 7¾a8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¼a8¾c for choice city rendered.

crude 8¾c; refined 14¾@14¾c; cases 18@21c. Tallow firm; 8¾@8 11-16c. Rosin quiet; $1,55@1,70. Turpentine steady at 29¾@30c. Eggs firmer; western 11@11c. Whisky firm. Pork quiet but firm; new mess $19,25@19,50; August $19,35. Beef: market dull; long clear middles western 10¾@10¾c; do city 10¾@10¾c; s. c. middles lic. Lard firm; prime steam $11,47½@11,50; July $11,50; closing at $11,62½. Butter indefinite; western new 13@22c. Cheese quiet at 4@10½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Flour dull and lower; superfine $4,75@4 25; double $4,25@4,50; treble $4,75@5 25; high grades $6,50@7,50. Corn in good demand; mixed 61c; white 62c; yellow 72c. Oats steady and firm; St. Louis 40@5c. Corn meal dull and lower at $2,50@2,60. Hay firm; choice $22. Pork dull, weak and lower; $21,50. Lard quiet, but firm; tierce 12½c; keg 13½c. Bulk meats: demand active; shoulders 7½c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11c; clear 12c. Whisky firm at $1,11@1,12. Coffee quiet at 15½@18c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 7¾@8¼c. Molasses firm at 43@57c. Rice quiet; common to prime 4@6¾c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, June 14.—Refined petroleum 28¾f.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.—Cotton firmer at 6 7-32@6 5-16d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 11,000 bales American. California white has been purchased at 7s 2½d@7s 2½d; Club 10s 4½@10s 6d; red winter spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 6d@8s 9d; do. winter 9s 6d—9s 10d. Flour: western 23s 6d; Canal 22s@23s. Corn: mixed 26s@28s. Oats 3s½. Barley 3s½. Peas pork 80s. Beef: prime mess 82½s. Lard 51s. Bacon: long clear 41½s.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 fall $1,41 bid cash; sales $1,21½ July; No. 3 do. $1,09 asked. Corn higher; 41¾c cash and June; 41¾@43¾c July. Oats unsettled; lower 31½@32c cash. Rye and barley no sales. Whisky quiet at $1,14½. Pork lower at $20,75 bid. Lard nominal at 11½. Bulk meats nominal at 6½@7½@8½@10½c. Bacon lower at 7½@8@10½@10½@10½c. Hogs: receipts 1,800 head; total for week 9,000; market active.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Cotton dull; 11¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $20,50. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8½@8½c; clear rib 11½@11¾c. Cut meats quiet; 7¾@8c; 8¾@10c; 10½@10½c. Lard quiet; 11¾@12¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,13; hard, $1,15; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,04; No. 3 Milwaukee $1,01. Corn brisk; No. 2 47c. Oats quiet; No. 2 spot, 30c. Rye steady; No. 1, 72c. Barley nominally steady; No. 2 spring 70c; No. 3 47c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 14.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1,35; No. 1 white Michigan $1,37; amber Michigan, $1,37; No. 2 red $1,04½; rejected Dayton & Michigan red 85¾c. Corn firm; high mixed 50¾c; low mixed 48@49c; no grade 45¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 33½; Michigan 33¼c.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 14.—The grain market is generally dull and heavy; 1-cent sales were two cars No. 2 Milwaukee wheat at $1 14; for No. 1, $1,21½. A few cars No. 2 corn at 52½c. Canal shipments 62½c for wheat.

Ogdensburg.

OSWEGO, June 14.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,28. Corn, oats, rye and barley quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged; standard white 110 test 11¾c; prime white 150 test 12¾c. In car lots cash.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1,07. Bagging 12@13c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, June 14.—Spirits turpentine steady at 27 c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Beeves: receipts yesterday and to-day 1,858 head, against 3,200 same time last week; quality fair; market dull; no important change in prices. Sheep: receipts 3,300 head, making 8,350 for two days, against 5,500 same time last week. Sheep dull and unchanged. Lambs firmer and higher; extra sold at 9c; 7½a8½c for Kentucky, Delaware and Virginia, and 10@11c for good to prime Jerseys. Swine: receipts 4,350 head, making 5,800 for two days, against 6,300 same time last week; none offered alive since last Saturday.

BUFFALO, June 14.—Cattle: receipts 94 head; total for the week 9,846; market very dull; a few sold at 4c off the opening prices of the week; quite a number of saleable cattle on hand. Sheep: lots of best steers shipped east in first hands. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,400 head; total for the week 31,400 head; market dull and easy; sales of 1,900 lb cars at full week yesterday's prices, or 4c off on all grades from last week's prices; 2,000 unsold. Hogs: receipts 1,800 head; total for week 9,000; market active.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—The cattle market has been quiet, and prices are weak and very low at best. Sheep: first quality 4½@5c; medium or good fair quality 4@4½c; ordinary thin sheets, lambs and ewes 3@3½c. Receipts 1,500 cattle, 1,300 sheep and 1,500 hogs. Hogs in fair demand and unchanged; receipts 3,827. Sheep dull and prices 4c lower for top grades; fair to good, 3@3½c; receipts 4,012. Lambs dull and lower at $1,50@4.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Cattle: receipts 3,000 head; market dull and unchanged. Hogs: receipts 16,000 head; market active, and prices a shade higher; the sales range poor to fancy $5,90@6 30; bacon grades 6c @6@6¾c; heavy packing $6,20@6,30. Sheep: selling at $3,50@4,50 for fair to good.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Hogs active; Yorkers $5,75@5,90; bacon $5,80@6 05; packing $6,05@6 12½. Cattle generally lower; good to choice steers $4,50@4,75; poor $4,00@4,40; cows $3,25@3,75; stockers $2,25@3,00 common to choice through Texas $2@3,50; receipts 1,600, 11,000, 5,000, 12,000, none, none; hogs, 3,000.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Hogs active and firm for light; low for heavy; light $5,90@6,30; fair to good heavy $6,20@6,40.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 2,000.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The feature of the day was the auction sale of cassimeres and woolens, which was a great success. The bidding was brisk, and good average prices were realized. Cotton goods ruled quiet in first hands, but fairly active in fair parcels. White ground fancy and shirting prints were in moderate request, but medium fabrics were quiet. Foreign goods were sluggish.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening by the marks was 6 feet 1 inch and falling. Clear and hot; business at the landing is, to use a common expression, about played out, and no improvement need be looked for until there is more water.

THE Arlington has been laid up at Fulton.

THE Coal Valley has laid up at the Riverside mills.

THE Nail City has laid up at Marietta on account of low water.

THE Coal Bluff passed Wheeling on Tuesday with one model barge coming up.

THE Fanchon, Capt. Sweeny, was due from Cincinnati last night, and the Jno. L. Rhoads, from St. Louis, is expected to arrive here to-day or to-morrow.

CAPT. LAUGHLIN, of the Veteran, telegraphed here yesterday in regard to the water, and if it is referred that she has been raised, although the dispatch did not say so.

THE steamers Monitor and Fanchon collided Tuesday morning near the Wheeling wharf. The flanges of the Monitor's wheel were broken, but no other damage is resulted.

THE Government snagboat E. A. Woodruff was lying at the Belmont Mill on Tuesday. She will begin work on the river between Wheeling and Parkersburg at once. Brady Morgan, of the Express, will pilot the Woodruff.

COMING up this trip the Golden Rule lost nearly two hours pulling at and reviving the Frank Pargoud, aground at Thirty-two mile Point. The Pargoud offered Captain Shinkle $25 for the service, which he declined. The same boat charged the Indiana $75 for a similar service.

ALEX. THOMPSON, one of the porters of the Frank Pargoud, was arrested in New Orleans last Friday, charged with stealing $400 in currency and $500 worth of jewelry, from a bride on the steamer. Thompson stated he had gotten the stolen property from Emile Joseph Morris, the watchman of the cabin, who was also arrested.

THE Austin, which has sunk below New Orleans, was 1,500 tons four en. She was built in Delaware, was a side-wheel iron steamer, and cost $120,000. Up to the time that Mr. Morgan began building iron boats (some fifteen years ago) the average loss was about one vessel every year, but since that time he has only lost two, the Crescent which was burned at New Orleans in 1868, and the Austin.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch under date of Monday, says: Business more active, and the receipts of produce from above are getting heavy. After harvest there will be plenty for all the boats to do. The present system of loading ore is very unsatisfactory to the two boat men. Instead of loading a boat's upward trip with coal, and towing from the ore landings, they load coal at the mines and tow a barge for each boat. From the present outlook, nothing will leave the pile this week.

A. G. CALDWELL'S regular trips are as follows: The D. T. Lane reports sinking one barge and grounding one at Greenbottom last night. The sunken coal barge at the foot of Smith Island was raised and brought here to-day. The littles de wheel steamer Gen. Wiles landed here for some repairs yesterday, and was boarded by Captains Ford & Rodgers, who found there was not a licensed officer nor any inspector's papers on board. She evidently intended to reach the Upper Arkansas and avoid Inspection, and they have ordered her to remain here until she complies with the law.

SMITH & SHEPLER,

CELEBRATED

Feed Water Boiler Washer.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

This Improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Wade, Boyce, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Lizzie Hazlett, and others.

J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,

Manufacturers,

68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—AT 3 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

EMMA GRAHAM.

J. T. RUSSELL.....Master.

N. E. RHART.....Clerk.

Will have an excursion.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or

GEO. H. GREIEST, and

S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agts

SPECIAL.—The Emma Graham will take her departure for Cincinnati at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, positively. J. T. RUSSELL, Master.

Regular Ironton and Pittsburgh Weekly Packet.

Leaves Ironton every Thursday.

For freight or passage apply on board at 4 P. M.

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT

SALT VALLEY.

SAM. DeWOLF.....Master

JNO. PARKER & CHAS M. BUCHANAN.....Clerks

Passengers by the "Salt Valley" with through Tickets, will be transferred to the R. R. Packets at Cincinnati Thursday morning.

Freights and passenger rates as low as the lowest. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

GEO. H. GREIST and

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or

S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON,

Wharfboat, Foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS

CONSULAT

KÖNIGLICH OESTERREICHISCH-UNGARISCHES IN PITTSBURG

European Exchange, Collection and Steamship Office, No. 163 Smithfield street,

MAX SCHAMBERG,

Consul and Notary.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE

A. HARTUPEE,

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FIRE BRICK,

Of any desired size and shape. Also

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.

Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.

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WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Coal Vases, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.

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PLOW WORKS.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,

SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,

Globe Plow Works,

DUQUESNE WAY,

Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh

Plows, Cult

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 15, 1876.

The banks pursue the even tenor of their way, but slightly affected by the turmoil in politics. Money is plentiful, but discounts are carefully made in view of the precarious condition of the times. We hope, however, this aspect of affairs will speedily change, in view of the practicle end of the strike in our iron mills. We think our banks are ready, if business is active, to do all that is possible to sustain it. At the present there are hesitant on other than first rate paper. We notice a tendency to improvement in general business, and have assurances that the real estate market shows signs of material improvement.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112⅞	5-20's 1868-coupons	124
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	123½	10-40's	118¾
" 1865	116	Currency 6's	125¾
" 1865 new	120⅝	New 5 per cents	117⅜
6-20's 1867	123	10-40's coupons	118⅝
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	107	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	15⅝	Union Pacific	99¾
L. S.	96⅜	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	4	Harlem	128½
Ft. Wayne	40⅝	Adams Express	107½
Pa. Central	69⅝	American Express	58¾
Michigan Central	54⅜	U. S. Express	54¾
Do. Central	46	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	90¾
Northwestern Com.	41⅜	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref.	61⅜	Fort Wayne	102½
Rock Island	108	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13½
Clev. & Pitts.	92	Panama	132
Pacific Mail	25½	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	68⅛		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	52⅜	Cen. Trans. (B)	48⅛
Reading (B)	44	Em'gr'n Co. (A)	4
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	129	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B)	101
Oil Creek (A)	10	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	82¾
Lehigh Val. (B)	58¼	N. Pacific bonds—none	

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Wm. Shaw et ux. to E. M. Fair, March 25, 1876; lot on Walnut street, Twentieth ward, city, 33x100 feet.....$4,200

Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Co. to F. Dietrich, May 1, 1876; lot on Park avenue, Twenty-second ward, city, 25x145 feet.....$1,500

George H. Langdt to Wm. Reid, May 18, 1876; lot in Bellevue borough, 56x100 feet.....$800

J. H. Trimble et al to F. Hiney, May 13, 1876; 3 acres and 15 perches in Baldwin township.....$800

A. J. Lord et ux. to W. H. Green, May 23, 1876; lot on Washington avenue, Mansfield.....$4,000

Jos. A. Hashinson to Columbus West, March 31, 1875; lot on Evans alley, Fourth ward, city, 22x40 feet.....$2,000

Thos. Millen to Jas. Hughes, June 15, 1874; 31 acres and 31 perches in Wilkins township.....$4 456

Mrs. R. P. Negley to Thos. Little, May 1

CINCINNATI.

(Continued from First Page.)

sentatives than has ever been asked from public servants before. (Cheers.) This is a sentiment which we must recognize in our action here. I have no sympathy with the vile slanderers who would destroy the reputation of our honest statesmen for political purposes. The reputation of our public men is dear to us for us to afford that they should unjustly be destroyed, while we will defend them in everything where they are yet. The spirit of criticism which seeks out wrong wherever it exists and punishes the offender is commendable indeed, and I trust it will be exercised. The Republican party, after its career of sixteen years, challenges honest criticism We refer to our record, and what does it show? The shackles stricken off from the limbs of four or five millions of our fellow citizens, the ruinous heresy that a State of its motion has a right to destroy our Government has been trampled out forever. (Applause) We have settled it. That our foreign born citizens of the United States (applause), shall go up and down the earth protected by the entire power of the American Government. (Cheers.) We are trying to settle the question that the American people will do as they have promised to do, and pay their honest debts (applause), as the bonds have done here below. We are trying to settle the question that in every part of the country, in the South as well as the North, every man shall be protected in his rights of person and of property, whether black or white. (Cheers.) The Republican party does not forget the millions of our colored fellow-citizens of the South who stood by our flag, supported by only a few of the white men, and helped us fight the battle of the country. We remember that the bones of these colored soldiers are sleeping side by side with those of our heroic dead on fields of battle where they fell fighting for the Government of the United States. (Cheers.) Remembering this, we propose, God helping us, so long as we exist as a party organization, to stand also by them, and their rights. (Applause.) Wherever we discover thieves and rascals within the limits of our own party we propose to hunt them out and banish them, and drive them out of the party into one where they belong. (Laughter and applause.) That is the first place who is honest. (Cheers.) In the second place, we want a man of comprehension enough to know what is right and what is wrong, (applause), and in the third place, we want a man who has backbone enough and strong enough to carry out his convictions. (Cheers.) Give us a man of great purity of private life and an unexceptionable public record, and count on Ohio next November. (Great cheers.)

Calls were made for Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, Mr. Seward and the Rev. Henry Hiland Garnett, of New York. The latter as seconded the platform, and the Chairman thus introduced him:

"Gentlemen—I take pleasure in introducing to you a man well known before the abolition of slavery in these United States, a man who helped win the battle as well as follow the white citizens of the country—the Rev. Hiland Garnett."

Mr. Garnett's Address.

Mr. Garnett, a well-known colored man, responded as follows:

"Mr. President and fellow citizens—I regret extremely that your kindness has demanded my appearance upon this platform at this time. I would have been better satisfied to have listened to other gentlemen whose names are known to you, who have expressed your desires, and to prove that I mean what I say, you will find that the remarks which I intend to make will be exceedingly brief. It has gratified me much to hear the gentlemen who have claimed your attention and gained your ear. That one particular desire that lies near the hearts of the delegates to this Convention is the purification of the Government and the election of men as President and Vice President of the United States who shall not only have the sagacity of knowing what to do, but who shall surround themselves with men who know to act, men who have proved devotees of the true Republicans of this country. (Cheers.) There is another thing that I earnestly desire, but to which no allusion has been made. Grateful as I have been to hear it announced by every speaker who has appeared upon this platform that it is your purpose to give protection to men who helped to secure the perpetuity of this Union, who helped you to lift up the old flag from the dust when it was smirched and trailed by loyal hands. Let me beg of this Convention to notice this. There were men from whose hands the fetters had been smitten, who got together their little earnings, and by the sweat of their brow and the toil of their hand laid it away for a rainy day, and by the mismanagement of men who deceived you they have been deprived of their little earnings, and to-day there are aching hearts all over the country, and especially in the South. So you can, Mr. President, try in your deliberations to put in a little plank that will give security to the freedmen of the South, that their suffering which they endure in consequences of the rascality and villainy of the managers of the freedmen's saving banks shall be set right. (Applause.) Don't forget that, so that you will do it, and you will have the gratitude, love and respect of that much injured people.

"Another thing in conclusion. You may talk about your banks, your rag money your silver and gold. You may talk about your civil service as much as you can, but there is one thing that is of more importance above all these considerations. It is this: That every man, not only the black Republicans, but the white Republicans, shall be permitted to the highest liberty of citizenship in all polls without being murdered by the pistol and the gunshot. That is all I wish to say." (Applause.)

The presiding officer—The Sergeant-at-Arms announces that the Committee on Resolutions will meet this evening at seven o'clock.

Speech by Ex-Gov. Howard.

A motion was made to adjourn, but it was withdrawn to enable ex-Gov. Wm. A Howard, of Michigan, who was loudly called for, to address the Convention. The gentleman's lameness obliged him to use crutches in walking to the stage, where he was presented with a chair. He said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention—You will excuse me for sitting while I speak. The success of the great Republican party must depend upon enlisting the sympathies of all classes. To do that we seek to give all classes representation here. Eloquent orators have already been heard—leading men in the Republican party. Then our colored brother has been heard. Two classes have been represented, and I suppose, sir, that I am indebted for the honor to the fact that I am a cripple. [Laughter and cheers.]

"Gentlemen—I stand before you, representing the great leading of the cripples in the Republican party. [Renewed laughter.] But there was a time when I was the only nominee for Congress under the Republican party under that name, and for a wonder I was elected. [Cheers and laughter.] Since that time the Republican party has been instrumental in making more history than any party that has ever existed under the heavens. [Cheers.] To-day it represents certain great principles—certain ideas. Liberty has always been the leading characteristic of the party. The Democratic party, our opponents, then also as an organization are champions of liberty. They claim the liberty to murder the negroes and assassinate the white Republicans. [Loud cheers.] We claim there should be in this broad land one manner of citizens. We claim that there should be one manner of laws, and that the law should be enforced in every place in the land. We claim that if the Federal Government has the right to fight pirates on the seas in defence of American citizens they have the right to fight Ku-Klux in our own land." [Vociferous cheers.]

"Now, fellow citizens, I came from a State where the Republican banner has never trailed. A wise General going into battle will strengthen the weakest part of the line. I came here to say that Michigan can and will carry any candidate you may nominate. (Loud cheers.) We ask not for reinforcements. We will hold our fort, and yet looking to the future of the Republican party we ask that you will not fail to meet and demand the just demands of the public. The great body of the Republican party demands to-day that 'no guilty man shall escape,' and no innocent man shall have his reputation assaulted. (Cheers.) For these two things, for the protection of every citizen in every part of the land, we are ready, not only to vote, but to fight, and cripple as I am, I would rather die in the ditch than to see the Republican party take one step backward. (Cheers.) I have said that it was a principle of the Republican party that we must have one kind of citizens only so far as rights are concerned. No matter about the color. No matter about wealth or poverty. If he be a citizen he is entitled to equal protection. The broad principle of our constitution is simply this: Every man in the land is entitled to no privileges over any other man. This is the principle that underlies our whole creed. Do not go back on it. Never fear your enemies. A bold fight is the best. We should advance, and not retrograde. But, sir, I ought not to have consented to come up here at all.

"Fred. Douglass is in the hall. He is not much blacker than I am, but he is smarter. and I hope you will give him a call."

A motion by a delegate from Michigan to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning was lost.

The Convention then raised a unanimous cry for Fred. Douglass, who came forward to the platform, and was greeted with an outburst of applause and cheers that shook the walls of the hall.

The Chair—"Gentlemen of the Convention, Frederick Douglass needs no introduction anywhere in the United States." (Cheers.)

Fred. Douglass' Address.

Mr. Douglass said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the National Republican Convention—Allow me to express my deep, my heartfelt gratitude to you for the warm, the cordial invitation you have extended to me, to make my appearance on this platform at this time. The work to which you have called me is somewhat new. It is the first time in my life that I have ever had the pleasure of looking the Republican party squarely in the face. (Applause and laughter.) And I must say, and hope you will acquit me of everything that looks like a disposition to flatter, that you are a pretty good looking set of men. (Laughter.) But I will not detain you here by any attempt at a speech. You have had speeches, eloquent speeches, glorious speeches, wise speeches, patriotic speeches, speeches in respect of the importance of managing correctly your currency, speeches in defense of purity of administration, and speeches in respect of the great principles for which you struggled, and for which the race to which I belong struggled on the battlefield and poured out their blood. (Cheers.) The thing, however, in which I feel the deepest interest, and the thing in which I believe this country feels the deepest interest, is that the principles involved in the contest so ably carried on by you and brothers on the battle field, your sons and brothers in our Northern churches with the weeds of mourning and filled our towns and our cities with mere stumps of men, armless, legless, maimed and mutilated; the thing for which you poured out your blood and piled a debt for after coming generations higher than a mountain of gold, to weigh down the necks of your children and your children's children; I say those principles, those principles for which we are now treading our onward course, are to be dearer to the American people in the great political struggle now upon them than any other principles we have. [Applause and cheers.] You have emancipated us, I thank you for it. You have enfranchised us, and I thank you for it. But what is your emancipation? What is your enfranchisement? What does it all amount to if the black man, after having been made free by the letter of your law, is unable to exercise that freedom; and after having been forced from the slaveholder's lash, he is to be subject to the slaveholder's shot-gun? (Cheers.) Oh! you freed us, you emancipated us—I thank you for it. But under what circumstances did you emancipate us? Under what circumstances have we obtained our freedom? Sir, our case is the most extraordinary case that any people ever emancipated on the face of the globe. I sometimes wonder that we still exist as a people in this country, that we have not all been swept out of existence, and nothing left to show that we have ever existed. Look at it! When the Israelites were emancipated they were told to go and borrow of their neighbors—borrow their corn, borrow their jewels—load themselves down with the means of subsistence after they should go free in the land which the Lord God gave them. When the Russian serfs had their chains broken, and were given their liberty, the Government of Russia—aye, the despotic Government of Russia—gave to those poor, emancipated serfs a few acres of land on which they could live and earn their bread. But when you turned us loose you gave us none. You turned us loose to the storm, the whirlwind, and worst of all, you turned us loose to the wrath of our infuriated masters. [Applause.] The question now is: Do you mean to make good the promises in your Constitution? Talk not to me of finance. Talk not of mere reform in your administration. (Applause.) I believe there is honesty in the American people, honesty in the men whom you will elect, wisdom in the men to manage those affairs, but tell me if your heart is my heart, that the liberty which you have asserted for the black man in this country shall be maintained? (Applause.) You say, some of you, that you can get along without the vote of the black man of the South. Yes, that may be possible. But I doubt it. At any rate, we, in order to our protection hereafter, feel the need in the candidate whom you will place before the country of the assurance that the black man shall have a fair walk in the fight, even if we have to bring a bayonet behind us. (Applause.) And I have those feelings that we, bringing forth either of the gentlemen named here, that the Government of the United States and the moral feeling of this country will surround the black voter as by a wall of fire, and instead of electing your President without the black vote you may count in the number of your victorious States those eight States that were left of the old aster States of the South. (Applause.) But I have no voice to address you any longer, and you may now move down there for an adjournment." (Laughter and applause.)

Permanent Organization.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, then came forward and read the following report of the Committee on Organization:

President—Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania.

Vice Presidents—Alabama, M. W. Gibbs; California, George S. Evans; Colorado, Henry McAllister; Connecticut, Martin J. Sheldon; Delaware, David W. Moore; Florida and Georgia, R. L. Mott; Illinois, John Trinaker; Indiana, James S. Frazer; Iowa, W. T. Shaw; Kansas, William Martindale; Kentucky, E. R. Weir; Louisiana, Geo. Y. Kelso; Maine, J. B. Brown; Maryland, James ——— Garry; Massachusetts, P. A. Chadbourne; Michigan, Henry P. Baldwin; Minnesota, L. Bogen; Mississippi, M. Shannesree; Missouri, G. A. Fenkelenburg; Nebraska, H. S. Kelley; Nevada, Thomas Wren; New Hampshire, E. A. Straw; New Jersey, William A. Newell; New York, Marshall O. Brooks; North Carolina, James H. Harris; Ohio, Benjamin F. Wade; Oregon, J. H. Foster; Pennsylvania, J. Smith Fathey; Rhode Island, Henry Howard; South Carolina, R. H. Cleaves; Tennessee, Horace H. Harrison; Texas, A. B. Morton; Vermont, Geo. Howe; Virginia, R. H. Carter; West Virginia, W. E. Stevenson; Wisconsin, James Binkliff; Arizona, Deforest Porter; Dakota, Alexander Hughes; District of Columbia and Idaho, Austin Savage; Montana, Benj. H. Tatein; New Mexico, Saml. B Axtell; Utah, James B. M. McKean; Washington, Elwood Evans; Wyoming, Wm. Hunter.

Principal Secretary—J. M. Bean, of Wisconsin, and one assistant from each State.

The committee further reported that they had submitted no names of Vice Presidents or Secretaries from Alabama and other States where there was a contest. After the report of the Committee on Credentials those vacancies could easily be filled.

Mr. McClure, of Arkansas, insisted that the report should not be adopted until the report of the Committee on Credentials had been received. He moved to lay the report temporarily on the table.

Dr. Loring, the Chairman of the committee, desired to state that this question was discussed in the committee, and on turning to the report of the Convention at Philadelphia in 1872 it was found that the Committee on Credentials reported after the permanent organization of the Convention, and it was on that account that this report has been made, feeling that the Convention had a perfect right to accept it or not, as was heard in the Convention of 1868.

The First Reference to the Platform was in the opening remarks, by Governor Morgan, whose assertion that nothing must be done to interfere with a speedy return to specie payment, met with applause from perhaps a fifth of the Convention, and with no expression of dissent. His suggestion, concerning a six years' Presidential term was warmly welcomed by but a few.

Mr. Pomeroy followed with a reference to the course of the Democracy which had prevented this country from taking its place among the solvent nations of the world. After this came the reading of the resolutions of the German meeting held here yesterday, and of the address of the New York Reform club, read by Geo. William Curtis. There was a great desire to hear this well known gentleman, and he had to go upon the platform to read the document, which he did most effectively. There was, however, more interest taken in the man than in the matter.

The Compliment to Pennsylvania.

After the speaking was over the Committee on Permanent Organization made its report, recommending Mr. Edward McPherson, for a long time Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for presiding officer. The committee's first selection was Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, but he was unwell and unable to preside. Both of them are Blaine men.

After the presiding officer's remarks the Convention adjourned until ten to-morrow morning.

To-morrow's Programme.

The Committee on Credentials will then submit its report, and the Alabama case will have to be disposed of. Then will come the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and then the business of the Convention will begin in earnest.

The Nominee for President.

So far as the nominee for President is concerned there is an apparent and admitted change since yesterday. It has been to weaken Blaine, but seemingly not for the benefit of any other known candidate. As to the causes to which this falling off is attributable they vary with the Presidential preferences of the person who states them. The Bristow men say that it is due to the republication to-day of Blaine's letters to Fisher, which they claim had never been read by some of the delegates, and hurriedly read and never thoroughly understood by others. Some Conkling men say that it is due to an impression that the nomination of Blaine will result in the defeat of the Republican party. The Blaine men are said to have two hundred and sixty-three votes sure for the first ballot. His opponents claim that that is his entire strength, and that he cannot gather any more into his fold. His friends assert that he has two hundred and eighty pledged votes, though last night they put it at near three hundred. He has, they say, a prospect of getting about three hundred on the first ballot.

The Pennsylvanians.

The majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, they say, is strictly for him, though Don Cameron and his associates, who have made a tremendous effort to swing the delegation for Conkling, deny it, asserting that Pennsylvania is solid for Hartranft, and will remain so, first, last and all the time. This is certainly in accord with the action of the caucus to-day after noon, but when it becomes evident that Hartranft has no chance, from forty to forty-eight of the delegates will, it is claimed, vote for Blaine. Overtures looking to a combination with the Conkling interest have been made, but were unsuccessful. Hartranft's friends want him at the head of the ticket. Their determination in this respect brought about a promise that in the event of Conkling being dropped his strength would be given Hartranft. This, however, is not relied upon by the Pennsylvanians, who say the offer was made to secure reciprocity.

Louisiana for Hartranft.

It is whispered about at a late hour to-night that Louisiana may vote for Hartranft, which would remove any excuse the Blaine members of the Pennsylvania delegation would have for deserting the candidate of the Keystone State.

Senator Morton's Chances.

It is the general opinion that Senator Morton may be said to be where he was yesterday. Indiana will stand by him to the last syllable of recorded votes. His friends say they have been gaining in the South, and there appears to be some color for the impression.

Conkling's Friends Despondent.

The friends of Mr. Conkling do not by any means say that he is out of the race. They have always been quiet, and have not bragged as loudly as some of the others. It is stated, however, on pretty good authority, that they have not much hope for their candidate, and are bending their sole and undivided energies to the defeat of Blaine. It is understood that they are working to-night in conjunction with the friends of other candidates for the purpose of uniting their forces. The immediate result of this is that the friends of Hayes are more encouraged than ever, and believe that he will be finally accepted as the compromise candidate after a couple of ballots have shown the impracticability of uniting upon any other man.

Bristow's Candidacy.

Secretary Bristow's supporters are much more cheerful than they were yesterday. They have some hope for their own man, but more for the defeat of Blaine. They believe that the reception of George Wm. Curtis in the Convention this afternoon is an index that he is stronger than they hoped for. They are confident of one hundred and sixty votes on the first ballot, having received several accessions since yesterday. Among the gains are a majority of the Texas delegation, two from Pennsylvania and four from Mississippi. The most prominent man who has come out squarely for Bristow is Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, heretofore regarded as doubtful. He was one of the Vice Presidents of the Bristow meeting at Pike's Opera House this evening.

The present situation is considered very encouraging. There are detailed estimates in circulation of the strength which Morton and Conkling and Bristow have, but they are the ones made for publication, and are not trustworthy. It is believed that even the private calculations of the leaders, the ones which they have faith in, are somewhat at fault, and that the same men figure on many States. After the complimentary votes have been disposed of on the first ballot it is apparent that there will be a large body of delegates concerning whose real sentiments nothing is known, and whose disposition of their votes can only be guessed at. These men contribute a large, and possibly a decisive element, in the Convention. They have preserved absolute neutrality, and by failing to contradict what was said to them in praise of different candidates, have created the impression that they were in favor of them all.

Meeting of the Committee on Rules.

The Committee on Rules held a meeting and decided to recommend the adoption of a rule prohibiting delegations from changing their votes until after the result of the ballot is announced. This is claimed to be a victory over Blaine, but his friends say the committee will reconsider its action in the morning. The adoption of this rule was strongly opposed by the members from Pennsylvania. The Michigan delegation held another meeting, but failed to agree upon any one man as their candidate. There were three Morton meetings held this evening, with an attendance of about 500 at each.

The Committee on Credentials at their meeting this evening decided to exclude the Spencer delegation from Alabama and the Shepard set from the District of Columbia. The admission of the anti-Spencer delegation gives Bristow 20 additional votes.

A Bristow meeting at Pike's Opera House this evening was addressed by P. A. Chadborn, of Massachusetts, Goodlier, of Kentucky, and others, and was largely attended.

The Voting.

Some time will probably elapse before the voting begins to-morrow, as the reports of the Committees on Rules and Credentials and a discussion relative to platform will take precedence.

Mr. Cessna, of the Committee on Rules, has called a meeting of the committee at half past 10 to-morrow morning.

Veterans in Council.

The Union National Veteran Committee, appointed by the Soldiers' Grand Mass Convention of soldiers and sailors, held at Pittsburgh in 1872, held a meeting in the parlors of the Robinson House this evening, and were serenaded by the band of the Pittsburgh Club. The committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army and navy during the late war are requested to assemble in the National Convention at such time and place as the Executive Committee may designate, in September, 1876, for the purpose of ratifying the Republican nominations to Congress.

The Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions met at seven o'clock this evening, and remained in session until after twelve. All this time was spent in discussing the financial question, polygamy and the Southern and Chinese questions. No conclusion was arrived at concerning any of them, and most of them were referred to sub-committees of five or seven, whose conclusions will probably be accepted by the the full committee, which will meet at nine o'clock to-morrow. It is believed that the conclusions which will be reached on the financial question will be satisfactory to the hard money men.

As regards the Chinese, it is doubtful if any satisfactory settlement can be had. About the Southern question comparatively little was said. The discussions on these points were animated, but not quarrelsome.

MR. BLAINE OUT RIDING.

He Takes a Buggy Ride With Secretary Fish and Returns Refreshed.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—At six o'clock this evening Ex-Speaker Blaine took a drive of several miles with Secretary Fish in an open carriage, passing through a number of the public squares and streets of the city, where his appearance excited much complimentary comment. After he returned, he ate dinner with his family, read the evening papers and spent an hour or two in conversation with friends and relatives. Doctor Pope called at nine o'clock, and expressing himself entirely satisfied with the appearance and condition of his patient, remarked that there was no objection to Mr. Blaine going again to-morrow morning. Mr. Blaine then retired, and at 9:30 is sleeping quietly.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary temperature and pressure, easterly winds, and continued cloudy weather, with light local rains.

Overdose of Morphia.

A lady residing in the Third ward, this city, took an overdose of morphia last night, which may prove fatal. At the time of going to press the physicians have been unable to counteract its effects.

Successful Land Sale.

Messrs J. W. Drape & Co., the well known auctioneers, of Allegheny, yesterday sold at auction sixty-three acres of land at Sandy Creek station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, about a mile and a half from Verona borough. It was disposed of in lots ranging from one to five acres in size, and every acre was sold on the spot at fair rates. The competition was very good, which accounted for the quick sales, and we are informed that a good deal more could have been sold had it been offered. Messrs Drape & Co have been remarkably successful in their management of all the land sales they have undertaken, which is evidence of their ability to do just what is needed of them. Their auction yesterday was one of the best of the season. Any business of this character could not be placed in better hands than theirs.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

Regular Monthly Meeting Yesterday—Funds Needed.

A regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Allegheny County Humane Society was held at the rooms of the Society, No. 298 Penn avenue, yesterday afternoon. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported that the Society is in debt about $200, and that the necessity of liquidating it is pressing.

Superintendent Street being absent in Philadelphia attending to some business of the Society in that place, no detailed report of the work for the month was made.

It is proposed to make an effort to raise money by the holding of an "Old Folk's Concert," or by a festival. No action was taken, however. In this connection it will not be amiss to remind those who favor the aims of the Society, that it has never at any time been in a flourishing condition financially. Superintendent Street's services are gratuitous, as are those of all other officers except the Agent. There are necessary expenses, however, connected with the workings of the Society, and those who have abundant means could not perform a better deed than contributing to relieve it of the embarrassment of debt.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays. MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

Snow Cake, at Hubley's, 195 Penn avenue.

Take a Turkish Bath and feel like a new man. The place to get them is at 80 Diamond street.

To Let—A large, well-furnished front room, within three minutes' walk of the postoffice. Suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Inquire at 254 Penn avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless*).

Stevenson & Eicher, bankrupts, Fayette county. Register's report liquidating liens. Confirmed absolute.

D. C. Galbraith, bankrut, Venango county. Assignee's report of sale etc. Confirmed *nisi*.

James M. Laughlin, bankrupt, Erie. Order for sale of certain real estate.

Wm. Jones, bankrupt, Mercer county. Composition proceedings confirmed.

Evan Evans, bankrupt, city. Order for sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

Harvey Ferris, bankrupt, Crawford. Order for sale of certain real estate.

E. D. Sugarland, bankrupt, McKean county. Petition of bankrupt for an injunction. Order for hearing on August 1st, and in the mean time G. B. Gordon restrained.

Erie Co. Savings Bank vs. Geo. Decker. Hearing on motion for an injunction continued to the July term at Erie.

D. C. Irwin, bankrupt, Venango county. Injunction granted against J. W. Hamilton.

Louder & Steely, bankrupts, Blair county. Order for a hearing on motion for injunction on the 15th inst., and Jacob Wretz retained in the meantime.

Milton McLain, bankrupt, city. Order made for a meeting of creditors on the 13th prox., before Register Shaffer.

Collins, Cook & Co., bankrupts, Venango county. Motion for injunction argued. Decision reserved.

J. G. Fletcher, bankrupt, Bradford county. Petition of lien creditor, referred to Register.

Stanton & Newcourt, of Luzerne county, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Referred to Register Willard.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Collier.*)

John Friel, indicted for felonious assault and battery upon Eliza Friel. Verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

Charles and Henrietta Henrietta Hendricks plead guilty to an indictment for selling liquor to minors.

William Busch, indicted for horse stealing, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Stacy prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty.

In the case of Annie Stuhlfire, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for one year.

In the case of Patrick Meenan, indicted for murder, which was taken up on Monday, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

J. J. Hays, indicted for perjury, T. R. McClintock prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and that McClintock, the prosecutor, pay one-half the costs, and Hays, the defendant, pay the other half.

Benj Buzzard, indicted for felonious assault and battery upon Jacob Wretz, went into a hardware store on Liberty street and left the articles named to be called for, that they started off together, and finally separated, and when prosecutor went for his satchel and could not find it, he had defendant arrested and taken away. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
John Ridgely,
H. B. Aldrich,
F. Garst et al., 2
Joseph Langhorn, et al., (2)
Jacob Boone (2),
Isaac Elliott,
Daniel Lafferty,
Thomas Jackson,
Geo. Jackson,
John Jackson,
F. Schoneskosked,
Michael Casey,
Wm. Shaner,
Hiram Sheridan,
Randolph White,
Henry Hays,
Frank Kramer,
John Simpson,
Chas. Ewing,
Chas. Walters,
Floyd Carroll,
Peter Scutral,
John Bush.

SIGHT RESTORED.

What Skillful Surgery Can Do.

One of the greatest achievements of opthalmic surgery ever attained in any age was last week secured to Mrs. Lapsly, wife of Captain T. H. Lapsly, of the Bessemer steel-works, at Braddock, near this city. Mrs. L. is fifty-five years old. Thirty-seven years ago she noticed a disturbance of vision in the left eye, which continued to grow worse, until twelve years ago that eye failed to distinguish more than light from darkness. All treatment had failed and all the physicians and oculists who had placed an opinion on the case, (save one, Dr. Gleason, of Philadelphia,) had either pronounced it amaurosis, or the beginning of cataract, and the eye was given up as forever blind. In the last two years the right eye had also become nearly blind from cataract. In May they consulted Dr. Sadler the oculist, of this city. Upon careful examination he found the lens and capsule of the hopeless eye opaque and tremulous, the constant motion of the lens against the iris having worn nearly all its coloring matter off; the pupil could not be dilated, as atropia in any form could not be used without producing a condition simulating erysipelas of the worst form which had been proved to be by experimenting two years ago, and which had left the eyes irritating ever since. The only two redeeming points were a quantitative perception of light and good health. On these two points Dr. Sadler gave it as his opinion that it might be operated on successfully, and if subsequent inflamation could be controlled she might see. All the family were anxious to have the trial made. On June 1 she entered the doctor's private infirmary No. 256 Penn ovenue, where she underwent the operation and treatment which has resulted in her being able, in two weeks, to read the second headline of this article with cataract glasses, and is improving every day. She returned home yesterday.

An Appeal to the Religious and Benevolent.

The congregation of Brown Chapel, situate at the corner of Hemlock and Boyle streets, Allegheny, has struggled for several years, first to build a substantial and spacious—but very plain house of worship, and afterwards to pay off the debt unavoidably entailed.

The depression of business caused many of the members to be unemployed and therefore unable to add to their contributions. A debt of over $6,000 hangs over a congregation of poor, but zealous colored Christians. The holder of the mortgage has generously and patiently forborne all foreclosure proceedings for sale. He has now become more urgent and it is on all accounts desirable that the congregation of worshipers should be relieved of a burthen that they are not able to bear and the sacrifice of their church saved, and for this object appeal is made to the charity of a Christian community. It is hoped that some thousands of sympathizing friends will determine on reading this appeal to send at least one dollar each to the pastor. (Of course larger contributions will be gratefully received.) It is also hoped that every evangelical pastor of a church in these two cities will signify to our people a willingness and fix a particular Sabbath day when he will permit an officer of Brown Chapel to stand in the vestibule of his church and receive the offerings of a dollar each, more or less, from his congregation when retiring from service, in the course of which the plan will have been explained and commended.

The officers and members of Brown Chapel may have erred in contracting so large a debt. The mode of relief now suggested may not be thought the best, but under the pressure of their great necessity they have resolved to try this expedient trusting, they hope not in vain, to the generous hearts and liberal hands of this community to rescue them from an impending disaster. We are poor and needy, help us, and God will bless you.

MOSES HOWARD,
JAMES BARNES,
HENRY JONES,
HENRY BRUCE,
AND W QUINN,
H. A. GRANT, Pastor.
FRANK JOHNSON,
AND A RIDGELY,
SAM'L ROBERTS,
DAN'L SMALLWOOD,
Trustees.

COOL SUMMER HATS.

Large Assortment, all the Newest Styles, at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

The beautiful styles of summer hats and the very low prices at which they are sold attract universal attention, and are admired by all who see them.

New goods received every day. Agents for Dunlap & Co.'s Fifth avenue silk hat. This is the only house in the city that mark all their goods down to the lowest cash price, and adheres strictly to the one price system.

FLEMING & OGLEVEE.
139 Wood street.

Excellence, Purity and Reliability

In all the range of trade, there is nothing so directly the concern of all parties as the purity and excellence of the drugs and medicines, which at some time or another require to be used. In many cases disease is protracted and cures delayed by reason of the effete nature of the medicines employed. We are happy to inform our readers that in buying their drugs and medicines from Simon Johnston, corner of Third avenue and Smithfield street, they can rest in absolute security as to their genuine quality, freshness and purity. The clerks employed by him are careful, accurate, skilled and experienced. He is the importer of the most celebrated English drugs, chemicals and medicinal extracts. A pure quality of sherry and port wines, for medicinal purposes, of the vintage of 1865, on hand.

Always Keep in View, if you want any Ready-made Clothing, or any goods made to order for yourself or boys, that there is no better or more reliable house than Strassburger & Joseph's. This firm practises no humbug and no misrepresentation. They wish the public to understand that they will not resort to any device that will mislead purchasers. Their uniform policy has been to give their customers a good, honest article and to guarantee their prices always to be the lowest, either in their Ready-made or Merchant Tailoring Department.

STRASSBUGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

····The commencement exercises of Washington Female Seminary were held on Tuesday evening.

····Yesterday afternoon the fare to Philadelphia, via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was reduced to six dollars, and to Baltimore to $5.50.

····Manus O'Donnell, while gathering cobble stones in the Allegheny river, near the Union bridge, yesterday, found a valuable gold watch in the river.

····A petition is being circulated in Allegheny requesting the Park Commission to reconsider their action in refusing the use of the Parks for the Fourth of July demonstration.

····George Shakspeare is in jail to await trial on a charge of assault and battery with attempt to commit rape on Sophia Steeninger, a thirteen year old girl, of Noblestown.

····The graduating class at the High school is undergoing examination. The class day exercises will be held on Tuesday evening next in the High School Hall, and the commencement ceremonies on Thursday evening in the Opera House.

····At a meeting of the citizens of the West End in Odd Fellows Hall on Tuesday evening, it was decided to celebrate the Fourth of July by a procession of the citizens, to join the general procession of the city, John D. Rodgers was appointed Chief Marshal.

····The two suspected hotel thievrs, J. J. Curtis and James McKee (Fay and son) arrested at the Rush House a few days ago, were yesterday sent to Clarmont for six months by the Mayor, on charges of vagrancy, they not being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves.

····A hearing was had before Mayor McCarthy yesterday in the case of the four colored men, Henry Roberts, John Moore, Tiney Allen and John Allen, charged with the larceny of a quantity of clothing from John Smallwood. The first named two were discharged, but the Allens were committed for trial.

····On Tuesday afternoon Detective Rivers arrested three women giving their names as Mrs. Mary Johnson and Mrs. Mary Ann Johnston, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Margaret Davis, of New York, on suspicion of being professional shoplifters. They had a hearing yesterday before Mayor McCarthy, and although it was apparent that they were professionals, no overt act could be proved against them and they were let off with $25 fine each and instructed to leave the city. They paid their fines and left in the afternoon for New York.

····A break occurred in one of the old engines, at the lower water works, yesterday. Repairs were immediately commenced. This reminds us that it was always more careful about wasting water. Residents along Grant street and Wylie avenue complain loudly of a short supply of the necessary fluid, yet lower down in the city other parties allow their children to have the street hose in operation nearly all day, pouring water upon the streets without any other aim or object than that of furnishing amusement to the careless shavod to handle the hose. No one has any mercy for wasting water, which is for the more right benefit of all, than he has to occupy the entire sidewalk in front of his house.

····Sheriff Calvin Springer, of Fayette county, brought eight more prisoners to the city yesterday and lodged them in the Workhouse. Their names, offenses and terms are as follows: Simon Lee, James B. Lindsay and Joseph Blackstone, larceny, terms one year each for the first two and six months for the third. James Gray, assault and battery, six months; John McKenna, Hugh Keegan, Thomas Crossen and Frank Kelly, obstructing and beating an officer, six months each. The Sheriff expects to take the city soon again for the purpose of conveying to the Penitentiary Wm. Parshall, convicted of throwing a train of cars from the track of the Connellsville railroad and sentenced for seven years confinement; Edwin C. Craft, larceny, two years, and James Hazlett, horse stealing, four years.

Which Shall I Take?

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommded as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, circulars, and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and perfect action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another The cures claimed to have been wrought by ons are as wonderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another In his perplexity and doubt, the suffered is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, there must be good—the best available—to compete with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is *advertising*. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that one remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," was the apostolic injunction. There good," however, be a stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A life spent to save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, the following for desired say, that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alchol, Jamaica rum, sour beer, or vinegar, which are every where offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are flush with medicinal properties. In support of these claims, the following testimony is offered:

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: NEWARK, N. J.

Dear Sir,—I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. I hear such remarks as "Sage's Remedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing," or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I want; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for strengthning her voice, and says 'there is nothing equals it,'" and so I might give scores of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was in here to-day for Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She, being in the store, said to me. "I don't want no doctor 'round me so long as I can get the Discovery; it beats all your doctors." And so I might go on.

I am, most respectfully, yours,
ATHA B. CROOKS.

Notice To Shippers.

OFFICE OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 14th, 1876.

Reduced Freight rates by Pennsylvania Railroad taking effect June 15th, from Pittsburgh to

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	5th class, or coal.
Boston	100	85	65	28	
Providence	100	85	65	28	25
New York	85	67	55	23	16
Philadelphia	71	56	46	18½	13

CINCINNATI.

(Continued from First Page.)

sentatives than has ever been asked from public servants before. (Cheers.) This is a sentiment which we must recognize in our action here. I have no sympathy with this vile slanderous who would destroy the reputation of our honest statesmen for political purposes. The reputation of our public men is dear to us for us to afford that they should unjustly be destroyed, while we will defend them in every thing where they are yet. The spirit of criticism which seeks out wrong wherever it exists, and punishes the offender is commendable indeed, and I trust it will be exercised. The Republican party, after fifteen years of success, challenges honest criticism. We refer to our record, and what does it show? The shackles stricken off from the limbs of four or five millions of our fellow citizens, the ruinous heresy that a State of its motion has a right to destroy our Government has been trampled out forever. (Applause.) We have settled it. That our foreign born citizens of the United States (applause), shall go up and down the earth protected by the entire power of the American Government. (Cheers.) We are trying to settle the question that the American people will do as they have promised to do, and pay their honest debts (applause), as they have done heretofore. We are trying to settle the question that in every part of the country, in the South as well as the North, every man shall be protected in his rights of person and property, whether black or white. (Cheers.) The Republican party does not forget the millions of our colored fellow-citizens of the South who stood by our flag, supported by only a few of the white men, and helped us fight the battle of the country. We remember that the bones of those colored soldiers are sleeping side by side with those of our heroic dead on fields of battle where they fell fighting for the Government of the United States. (Cheers.) Remembering this, we propose, God helping us, to keep it so long as it exist as a party organization, to stand also by them, and their rights. (Applause.) Whenever the question arises in this country as to the rights of our own party we propose to hunt them out and punish them, and drive them out of the party into one where they belong. (Laughter and applause.) As to the candidate of this convention, we of course express my deep, my heartfelt gratitude to you for the warm, the cordial invitation you have extended to me, to make my appearance on this platform at this time. The work in which you have called me is somewhat new. It is the first time in my life that I have ever had the pleasure of looking the Republican party squarely in the face. (Applause and laughter.) And I must say, and hope you will acquit me of everything that looks like a disposition to flatter, that you are a pretty good looking set of men. (Laughter.) But I will not detain you here by any attempt at a speech. You have had speeches, eloquent speeches, glorious speeches, wise speeches, patriotic speeches, speeches in respect of the importance of managing correctly your currency, speeches in defense of purity of administration, and speeches in respect of the great principles for which you struggled, and for which the race to which I belong struggled on the battlefield and poured out their blood. (Cheers.) The thing, however, in which I feel the deepest interest, and the thing in which I believe this country feels the deepest interest, is that the principles involved in the contest which carried your sons and brothers to the battle field, which draped our Northern churches with the weeds of mourning and filled our towns and our cities with the wrecks of men, armless, legless, maimed and mutilated; the thing for which you poured out your blood and piled a debt for after coming generations higher than a mountain of gold, to weigh down the necks of your children and your children's children; I say those principles, those principles involved in that tremendous contest, are to be dearer to the American people in the future than political struggle now upon them than any other principles we have. [Applause and cheers.] You have emancipated us. I thank you for it. You have enfranchised us, and I thank you for that. But what is your emancipation? What is your enfranchisement? What does it all amount to if the black man, after having been made free by the letter of your law, is unable to exercise that freedom; and after having been forced from the slaveholder's lash, he is to be subject to the slaveholder's shot-gun? (Cheers.) Oh! you freed us, you emancipated us—I thank you for it. But under what circumstances did you emancipate us? Under what circumstances have we obtained our freedom? Sir, our case is the most extraordinary case of any people ever emancipated on the globe. I sometimes wonder that we still exist as a people in this country, that we have not all been swept out of existence, and nothing left to show that we have ever existed. Look at it! When the Israelites were emancipated they were told to go and borrow of their neighbors—borrow their corn, borrow their jewels—load themselves down with the spoils of subjugation after which they should go free in the land which the Lord God gave them. When the Russian serf's fetters were broken, and were thrown off their liberty, the Government of Russia—aye, the despotic Government of Russia—gave to those poor, emancipated serfs a few acres of land, to be held by them as long as they were true to Russia. But when you turned us loose you gave us none. You turned us loose to the storm, the whirlwind and the wrath of all your turned us loose to the wrath of our infuriated masters. [Applause.] The question now is: Do you mean to make good the promises in your Constitution? Shall not to me of finance, Talk not of mere reform in your administration. (Applause.) I believe there is honesty in the American people, honesty in the men whom you will elect, wisdom in the head to manage those affairs, but tell me if your heart is my heart, that the liberty which you have asserted for the black man in this country shall be maintained? (Applause.) You say, some of you, that you can get along without the vote of the black man of the South. Yes, that may be possible. But I doubt it. At any rate, we, in order to our protection hereafter, feel the need in the candidate whom you will place before the country of the assurance that the black man shall walk to the ballot box in safety, even though he walk there with a musket in his hand. (Applause.) And I have those feelings that we, bringing forth either of the gentlemen named here, that the Government of the United States and the moral feeling of this country will surround the black voter as by a wall of fire, and instead of electing your President without the black vote you will succeed in the number of your victories Republican States five or six at least of the old aster States of the South. (Applause.) But I have no voice to address you any longer, and you may now move down the line for an adjournment." (Laughte rand applause.)

Permanent Organization.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, then came forward and read the following report of the Committee on Organization:

President—Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania.

Vice Presidents—Alabama, M. W. Gibbs; California, George S. Evans; Colorado, Henry McAllister; Connecticut, Martin J. Sheldon; Delaware, David W. Moore; Florida and Georgia, R. L. Mott; Illinois, John Trinaker; Indiana, James S. Frazer; Iowa, W. T. Shaw; Kansas, William Martindale; Kentucky, E. R. Weir; Louisiana, Geo. Y. Kelso; Maine, J. B. Brown; Maryland, James A. Garry; Massachusetts, P. A. Chadbourne; Michigan, Henry P. Baldwin; Minnesota, L. Bogen; Mississippi, M. Shauneesee; Missouri, G. A. Finkelenburg; Nebraska, H. S. Kelley; Nevada, Thomas Wren; New Hampshire, E. A. Straw; New Jersey, William A. Newell; New York, Marshall O. Brooks; North Carolina, James H. Harris; Ohio, Benjamin F. Wade; Oregon, J. H. Foster; Pennsylvania, J. Smith Fathey; Rhode Island, Henry Howard; South Carolina, R. H. Gleaves; Tennessee, Horace H. Harrison; Texas, A. B. Morton; Vermont, Geo. Hoe; Virginia, W. H. Carter; West Virginia, W. B. Stevenson; Wisconsin, James Brunkliff; Arizona, Deforest Porter; Dakota, Alexander Hughes; District of Columbia and Idaho, Austin Savage; Montana, Benj. H. Tatsin; New Mexico, Saml. B Axtell; Utah, James B. M. McKean; Washington, Elwood Evans; Wyoming, Wm. Hunter.

Principal Secretary—J. M. Bean, of Wisconsin, and one assistant from each State.

The committee further reported that they had submitted 30 names of Vice Presidents or Secretaries from Alabama and other States where there was a contest. After the report of the Committee on Credentials those vacancies could easily be filled.

Mr. McClure, of Arkansas, insisted that the report should not be adopted until the report of the Committee on Credentials had been received. He moved to lay the report temporarily on the table.

Dr. Loring, the Chairman of the committee, desired to state that this question was discussed in the committee, and on turning to the report of the Convention at Philadelphia in 1872 it was found that the Committee on Credentials reported after the permanent organization of the Convention, and it was on that account that this report has been made, feeling that the Convention had a perfect right to accept it or not, as they pleased, and that provision had been made for the contesting delegations by the report of the committee.

Mr. Hanson, of New York, moved that the report be adopted so far as it related to States where there was no contest. Ruled out of order.

A delegate from Maryland moved to lay McClure's motion on the table. The motion was agreed to.

The delegate from Arkansas insisted that this motion carried the subject matter along with it, but the Chair overruled the point, stating that the Convention had adopted no rules and made them up as it went along. The report was a. pted.

There were momentary calls for other speakers and motions to adjourn.

The Permanent Chairman.

The Chair—"The first business now in order, and the only business, is to surrender the chair to the permanent Chairman named by the Committee on Organization. The Chair, therefore, names Messrs. Orton, of New York, Downing, of Iowa, and McCormick, of Arizona, as a committee to conduct the permanent Chairman to the platform."

Mr. McPherson came forward, accompanied by the escorts, and was greeted with cheers. The retiring Chairman said:

"I take pleasure in introducing as your permanent President the Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania." (Cheers.)

Mr. McPherson's Address.

The Chairman said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention—No one of you knows better than myself how entirely unworthy I am of this high honor. It has come to me, I say, only unsought, but with a feeling of unconcealable surprise. But I have been reared in the school of duty and in the politics of Pennsylvania. It is a fundamental doctrine that every Republican shall do his whole duty, (applause), and therefore I am here to accept this honor, tendered by your committee and ratified by yourselves as an honor tendered to the great old Commonwealth which has sent me as one of its delegates to this Convention. Since 1856, in no one of the great contests has she ever faltered (applause), and in this Centennial Convention she has turned an inflexible, defiant face to the enemy She says: No truce with treason, malignity and hate, and everything that is not National. (Cheers.) She has determined to roll up for the nominees of this Convention a majority such as will entitle her to continue to be what she has long been, and I say it with all respect, foremost in the Republican cause." (Applause.)

The Chair is ready for business. The President announced that the Committee on Rules would meet at 4 o'clock at the Gibson House, and that they expected to make a report in the morning.

The President also suggested the appointment of a member of the Committee on Resolutions to take his place, vacated by his elevation to the chair. William B. Mann was selected.

On motion of Will Cumbach, of Indiana, the Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Committees on Resolutions and Credentials.

The following are the Committees on Resolutions and Credentials. The latter is regarded as important, because of the contested delegations from Alabama and Florida:

On Resolutions—Arkansas, C. C. Waters; Arizona, R. C. McCormick; California, Charles F. Reed; Connecticut, Joseph R. Hawley; Colorado, James B. Bedford; Dakota, Andrew McHenck; Delaware, Eli R. Sharp; Georgia, Henry M. Turner; Illinois, C. B. Farwell; Indiana, Colonel R. W. Thompson; Iowa, Hiram Price; Idaho, Austin Savage; Kansas, J. D. Thacker; Kentucky, James Heed; Louisiana, Henry Dewoss; Maine, Nelson Dingly, Jr.; Maryland, Dr. H. Steiner; Massachusetts, Edward L. Pierce; Michigan, H. B. Baldwin; Minnesota, J. E. Wakefield; Mississippi, C. W. Clarke; Missouri, R. T. Vanhorn; Montana, W. F. Sanders; New Mexico, S. B. Axtell; Nebraska, A. R. Pinney; Nevada, J. P. Jones; New Hampshire, Chas. Burns; New Jersey, Fred. A. Potts; New York; Chas. E. Sueth; North Carolina, P. C. Badger; Ohio, Edward Coles; Oregon, H. R. Hines; Pennsylvania, Edward McPherson; Rhode Island, Chas. Nourse; South Carolina, D. W. Chamberlain; Texas, E. J. Davis; Tennessee, A. A. Freeman; Utah, J. B. McKean; Vermont, G. H. Bigelow; Virginia, Wm. Miller; West Virginia, J. W. Davis; Wisconsin, Gen. Jas. H. Howe; Washington, Edward Evans; Wyoming, Wm. Hinton.

Committee on Credentials—Arkansas, O. P. Snyder; Arizona, Deforest Porter; California, Norman D. Rideout; Connecticut, Joseph Selden; Colorado, J. Chaffee; Dakota, Alex. Hughes; Delaware, James Scott; Georgia, James Attius; Indiana, Gen. Asbury Steele; Illinois, G. S. Bangs; Iowa, John S. Baldwin; Idaho, D. P. Thompson; Kansas, A. Hunton; Kentucky, J. N. Farrell; Louisiana, Charles E. Nobs; Maine, Seth L. Milliken; Maryland, John S. Esnor; Massachusetts, John E. Sanford; Michigan, Geo Hannah; Minnesota, W. G. Ward; Mississippi, E. C. Powers; Missouri, M. A. Rosenthal; Montana, W. F. Sanders; Nevada, C. N. Harris; New Hampshire, Alonzo Newton; New Jersey, Wm. J. Magie; New York, Thos. C. Black; North Carolina, James Heaton; New Mexico, William Breeden; Ohio, Wm. H. Upsen; Oregon, K. B Davis; Pennsylvania, Wm. S. Quay; Rhode Island, Wm. H. Rosvid; South Carolina, Stephen A. Swails; Texas, J. P. Newcomb; Tennessee, A. G. C. Sharp; Utah, G. A. Nebeker; Vermont, Wheelock G. Veasey; Virginia, J. F. Dezendorf; West Virginia, Nathan Gaff, Jr.; Wisconsin, Wm. David Atwood; Washington, G. F. Minor; Wyoming, William Hunter.

Harmony in the Convention.

The proceedings of the Convention were marked by that harmony and good nature which generally distinguished the preliminary sessions of any political organization. Every body was pleasant, and there were no apparent symptoms of the intense eagerness with which every body was looking to the business of to-morrow. Owing to a gracious dispensation of providence there was a band of music to play in the pauses, and no orators near, which during the sad part of the day prevented the flood of speeches customary on such occasions. But the desire of the spectators rather than of the delegates finally carried the day, and the closing hours of the Convention were occupied by speeches by Senator Logan and others. Their tone was about the same, the only exception being in the remarks of Governor Noyes, who referred to the aspirations of the younger men of the day after purer ideals, an aspiration to which consideration must be paid. Another indication of the overwhelming interest which has been taken in the Presidential question to the exclusion of all else was that to-day for the first time has anything been said upon the subject, and even then not as much as was heard in the Convention of 1868.

The First Reference to the Platform was in the opening remarks, by Governor Morgan, whose assertion that nothing must be done to interfere with a speedy return to specie payment, met with applause from perhaps a fifth of the Convention, and with no expression of dissent. His suggestion, concerning a six years' Presidential term was warmly welcomed by but a few.

Mr. Pomeroy followed with a reference to the course of the Democracy which had prevented this country from taking its place among the solvent nations of the world. After this came the reading of the resolutions of the German meeting held here yesterday, and of the address of the New York Reform club, read by Geo. William Curtis. There was a great desire to hear this well known statesman, but he had to go upon the platform to read the document, which he did most effectively. There was, however, more interest taken in the man than in the matter.

The Compliment to Pennsylvania.

After the speaking was over the Committee on Permanent Organization made its report, recommending Mr. Edward McPherson, for a long time Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for presiding officer. The committee's first selection was Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, but he was unwell and unable to preside. Both of them are Blaine men.

After the presiding officer's remarks the Convention adjourned until ten to-morrow morning.

To-morrow's Programme.

The Committee on Credentials will then submit its report, and the Alabama case will have to be disposed of. Then will come the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and then the business of the Convention will begin in earnest.

The Nominee for President.

So far as the nominee for President is concerned there is an apparent and admitted change since yesterday. It has been to weaken Blaine, but seemingly not for the benefit of any other known candidate. As to the causes to which this falling off is attributable they vary with the Presidential preferences of the person who states them. The Bristow men say that it is due to the republication to-day of Blaine's letters to Fisher, which they claim had never been read by some of the delegates, and hurriedly read and never thoroughly understood by others. Some Conkling men say that it is due to an impression that the nomination of Blaine will result in the defeat of the Republican party. The Blaine men are said to have two hundred and sixty-three votes sure for the first ballot. His opponents claim that that is his entire strength, and that he cannot gather any more into his fold. His friends assert that he has two hundred and eighty pledged votes, though last night they put it at near three hundred. He has, they say, a prospect of getting about three hundred on the first ballot.

The Pennsylvanians.

The majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, they say, is strictly for him, though Don Cameron and his associates, who have made a tremendous effort to swing the delegation for Conkling, deny it, asserting that Pennsylvania is solid for Hartranft, and will remain so, first, last and all the time. This is certainly in accord with the action of the caucus to-day after noon, but when it becomes evident that Hartranft has no chance, from forty to forty-eight of the delegates will, it is claimed, vote for Blaine. Overtures looking to a combination with the Conkling interest have been made, but were unsuccessful. Hartranft's friends want him at the head of the ticket. Their determination in this respect brought about a promise that in the event of Conkling being dropped his strength would be given Hartranft. This, however, is not relied upon by the Pennsylvanians, who say the offer was made to secure reciprocity.

Louisiana for Hartranft.

It is whispered about at a late hour to-night that Louisiana may vote for Hartranft, which would remove any excuse the Blaine members of the Pennsylvania delegation would have for deserting the candidate of the Keystone State.

Senator Morton's Chances.

It is the general opinion that Senator Morton may be said to be where he was yesterday. Indiana will stand by him to the last syllable of recorded votes. His friends say they have been gaining in the South, and there appears to be some color for the impression.

Conkling's Friends Despondent.

The friends of Mr. Conkling do not by any means say that he is out of the race. They have always been quiet, and have not bragged as loudly as some of the others. It is stated, however, on pretty good authority, that they have not much hope for their candidate, and are bending their sole and undivided energies to the defeat of Blaine. It is understood that they are working to-night in conjunction with the friends of other candidates for the purpose of uniting their forces. The immediate result of this is that the friends of Hayes are more encouraged than ever, and believe that he will be finally accepted as the compromise candidate after a couple of ballots have shown the impracticability of uniting upon any other man.

Bristow's Candidacy.

Secretary Bristow's supporters are much more cheerful than they were yesterday. They have some hope for their own man, but more for the defeat of Blaine. They believe that the reception of George Wm. Curtis in the Convention this afternoon is an index that he is stronger than they hoped for. They are confident of one hundred and sixty votes on the first ballot, having received several accessions since yesterday. Among the gains are a majority of the Texas delegation, two from Pennsylvania and four from Mississippi. The most prominent man who has come out squarely for Bristow is Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, heretofore regarded as doubtful. He was one of the Vice Presidents of the Bristow meeting at Pike's Opera House this evening.

The present situation is considered very encouraging. There are detailed estimates in circulation of the strength which Morton and Conkling and Bristow have, but they are the ones made for publication, and are not trustworthy. It is believed that even the private calculations of the leaders, the ones which they have faith in, are somewhat at fault, and that the same men figure on many States. After the complimentary votes have been disposed of on the first ballot it is apparent that there will be a large body of delegates concerning whose real sentiments nothing is known, and whose disposition of their votes can only be guessed at. These men contribute a large, and possibly a decisive element, in the Convention. They have preserved absolute neutrality, and by failing to contradict what was said to them in praise of different candidates, have created the impression that they were in favor of them all.

Meeting of the Committee on Rules.

The Committee on Rules held a meeting and decided to recommend the adoption of a rule prohibiting delegations from changing their votes until after the result of the ballot is announced. This is claimed to be a victory over Blaine, but his friends say the committee will reconsider its action in the morning. The adoption of this rule was strongly opposed by the members from Pennsylvania. The Michigan delegation held another meeting, but failed to agree upon any one man as their candidate. There were three Morton meetings held this evening, with an attendance of about 500 at each.

The Committee on Credentials at their meeting this evening decided to exclude the Spencer delegation from Alabama and the Shepard set from the District of Columbia. The admission of the anti-Spencer delegation gives Bristow 20 additional votes.

A Bristow meeting at Pike's Opera House this evening was addressed by P. A. Chadborn, of Massachusetts, Goodlier, of Kentucky, and others, and was largely attended.

The Voting.

Some time will probably elapse before the voting begins to-morrow, as the reports of the Committees on Rules and Credentials and a discussion relative to platform will take precedence.

Mr. Cessna, of the Committee on Rules, has called a meeting of the committee at half past 10 to-morrow morning.

Veterans in Council.

The Union National Veteran Committee, appointed by the Soldiers' Grand Mass Convention of soldiers and sailors, held at Pittsburgh in 1872, held a meeting in the parlors of the Robinson House this evening, and were serenaded by the band of the Pittsburgh Club. The committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union army and navy during the late war are requested to assemble in the National Convention at such time and place as the Executive Committee may designate, in September, 1876, for the purpose of ratifying the Republican nominations to Cincinnati.

The Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions met at seven o'clock this evening, and remained in session until after twelve. All this time was spent in discussing the financial question, polygamy and the Southern and Chinese questions. No conclusion was arrived at concerning them, and most of them were referred to sub-committees of five or seven, whose conclusions will probably be accepted by the the full committee, which will meet at nine o'clock to-morrow. It is believed that the conclusions which will be reached on the financial question will be satisfactory to the hard money men.

As regards the Chinese, it is doubtful if any satisfactory settlement can be had. About the Southern question comparatively little was said. The discussions on these points were animated, but not quarrelsome.

MR. BLAINE OUT RIDING.

He Takes a Buggy Ride With Secretary Fish and Returns Refreshed.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—At six o'clock this evening Ex-Speaker Blaine took a drive of several miles with Secretary Fish in an open carriage, passing through a number of the public squares and streets of the city, where his appearance excited much congratulatory comment. After he returned, he ate dinner with his family, read the evening papers and spent an hour or two in conversation with friends and relatives. Doctor Pope called at nine o'clock, and after expressing himself entirely satisfied with the appearance and condition of his patient, remarked that there was no objection to Mr. Blaine going again to-morrow morning. Mr. Blaine then retired, and at 9:30 is sleeping quietly.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary temperature and pressure, easterly winds, and continued cloudy weather, with light local rains.

Overdose of Morphia.

A lady residing in the Third ward, this city, took an overdose of morphia last night, which may prove fatal. At the time of going to press the physicians have been unable to counteract its effects.

Successful Land Sale.

Messrs J. W. Drape & Co., the well known auctioneers, of Allegheny, yesterday sold at auction sixty-three acres of land at Sandy Creek station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, about a mile and a half from Verona borough. It was disposed of in lots ranging from one to five acres in size, and every acre was sold on the ground at fair rates. The competition was very good, which accounted for the quick sales, and we are informed that a good deal more could have been sold had it been offered. Messrs Drape & Co have been remarkably successful in their management of all the land sales they have undertaken, which is evidence of their ability to do just what is needed of them. Their auction yesterday was one of the best of the season. Any business of this character could not be placed in better hands than theirs.

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THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless).

Stevenson & Eicher, bankrupts, Fayette county. Register's report liquidating liens. Confirmed absolute.

D. C. Galbraith, bankrut, Venango county. Assignee's report of sale etc. Confirmed *nisi*.

James M. Laughlin, bankrupt, Erie. Order for sale or certain real estate.

Wm. Jones, bankrupt, Mercer county. Composition proceedings confirmed.

Evan Evans, bankrupt, city. Order for sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

Harvey Ferris, bankrupt, Crawford. Order for sale of certain real estate.

E. D. Sugarland, bankrupt, McKean county. Petition of bankrupt for an injunction. Order for hearing on motion for injunction on the 15th inst., and Jacob Wretz retained in the meantime.

Milton McLain, bankrupt, city. Order made for a meeting of creditors on the 13th prox., before Register Shaffer.

Collins, Pool & Co., bankrupts, Venango county. Motion for injunction argued. Decision reserved.

J. G. Fletcher, bankrupt, Bradford county. Petition of lien creditor, referred to Register.

Stanton & Newcomt, of Luzerne county, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Referred to Register Willard.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

John Friel, indicted for felonious assault and battery upon Eliza Friel. Verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

Charles and Henrietta Henrietta Hendricks plead guilty to an indictment for selling liquor to minors.

William Busch, indicted for horse stealing, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Stacy prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty.

In the case of Annie Stahlfire, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for one year.

In the case of Patrick Meenan, indicted for robbery, which was taken up on Monday, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

J. J. Hays, indicted for perjury, T. R. McClintock prosecutor. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and that McClintock, the prosecutor, pay one-half the costs, and Hays, the defendant, pay the other half.

Benj. Buzzard, indicted for felonious assault and battery by cutting the barkeeper at Wolf's saloon, with a knife. Jury out.

J. R. Hunziger, indicted for the larceny of a carpet sack or satchel and a coat, Michael Tierney prosecutor. It was alleged that Tierney and the defendant went into a hardware store on Liberty street and left the articles named to be called for, that they started off together, and finally separated, and when prosecutor went for his satchel and coat he was informed that Munziger had called and taken them away. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
John Ridgely,	Michael Casey,
H. B. Aldrich,	Wm. Shaner,
Jacob Lange, 2,	Hiram Sheehan,
Joseph Langen, et al., (2)	Randolph White,
Jacob Boone (2),	Henry Hays,
Isaac Elliott,	Frank Kramer,
Neil Lafferty,	John Simpson,
Nathaniel Jackson,	Wm. Morrison,
Geo. Jackson,	Chas. Walters,
John Jackson,	Floyd Carroll,
F. Schoneskosked,	Peter Carnal,
	John Bush.

SIGHT RESTORED.

What Skillful Surgery Can Do.

One of the greatest achievements of opthalmic surgery ever attained in any age was last week secured to Mrs. Lapsly, wife of Captain T. H. Lapsly, of the Bessemer steel-works, at Braddock, near this city. Mrs. L. is fifty-five years old. Thirty-seven years ago she noticed a disturbance of vision in the left eye, which continued to grow worse, until twelve years ago that eye failed to distinguish more than light from darkness. All treatment failed to help, and all the physicians and oculists who had placed an opinion on the case, (save one, Dr. Gleason, of Philadelphia,) had either pronounced it amaurosis, or a hopeless case of cataract, and it was given up as forever blind. In the last two years the right eye had also become nearly blind from cataract. In May they consulted Dr. Sadler the oculist, of this city. Upon careful examination he found the lens and capsule of the left eye opaque and much tremulous, the constant motion of the lens against the iris having worn nearly all its coloring matter off; the pupil could not be dilated, as atropia in any form could not be used without producing a condition simulating erysipelas of the worst form which had been proved twice by experimenting two years ago and which terrified the eyes irritating ever since. The only two redeeming points were a quantitative perception of light and good health. On these two points Dr. Sadler gave it as his opinion that it might be operated on successfully, and if subsequent inflamation could be controlled she might see. All the family were anxious to have the trial made. On June 1 she entered the doctor's private infirmary No. 236 Penn avenue, where she underwent the operation and treatment which has resulted in her being able, in two weeks, to read the ten-point type in this article with cataract glasses, and is improving every day. She returned home yesterday.

An Appeal to the Religious and Benevolent.

The congregation of Brown Chapel, situate at the corner of Hemlock and Boyle streets, Allegheny, has struggled for several years, first to build a substantial and spacious—but very plain house of worship, and afterwards to pay off the debt unavoidably entailed.

The depression of business caused many of the members to be unemployed and therefore unable to add to their contributions. A debt of over $6,000 hangs over a congregation of poor, but zealous colored Christians. The holder of the mortgage has generously and patiently forborne to force the property to sale. He has now become more urgent and it is on all accounts desirable that the congregation of worshipers should be relieved of a burthen that they are not able to bear and the sacrifice of their church averted, and for this object appeal is made to the charity of a Christian community. It is hoped that some thousands of sympathizing friends will determine on reading this appeal to send at least one dollar each to the pastor. (Of course larger contributions will be gratefully received.) It is also hoped that every evangelical pastor of a church in these two cities will signify to our people a willingness and fix a particular Sabbath day when he will permit an officer of Brown Chapel to stand in the vestibule of his church and receive the offerings of a dollar each, more or less, from his congregation when retiring from service, in the course of which the plan will have been explained and commended.

The officers and members of Brown Chapel may have erred in contracting so large a debt. The mode of relief now suggested may not be thought the best, but under the pressure of their great necessity they have resolved to try this expediest trusting, they hope not in vain, to the generous hearts and liberal hands of this community to rescue them from an impending disaster. We are poor and needy, help us, and God will bless you.

MOSES HOWARD,
JAMES BARNES,
HENRY JONES,
HENRY BRUCE,
AND'W QUINN,

H. A. GRANT, Pastor.
FRANK JOHNSON,
JNO. RIDGELY,
SAM'L ROBERTS,
DAN'L SMALLWOOD,
Trustees.

COOL SUMMER HATS.

Large Assortment, all the Newest Styles, at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood Street.

The beautiful styles of summer hats and the very low prices at which they are sold attract universal attention, and are admired by all who see them.

New goods received every day. Agents for Dunlap & Co.'s Fifth avenue silk hat. This is the only house in the city that mark all their goods down to the lowest cash price, and adheres strictly to the one price system.

FLEMING & OGLEVEE.
139 Wood street.

Excellence, Purity and Reliability.

In all the range of trade, there is nothing so directly the concern of all parties as the purity and excellence of the drugs and medicines, which at some time or another require to be used. In many cases disease is protracted and cures delayed by reason of the effete nature of the medicines employed. We are happy to inform our readers that in buying their drugs and medicines from Simon Johnston, corner of Third avenue and Smithfield street, they can rest in absolute security as to their genuine quality, freshness and purity. The clerks employed by him are careful, accurate, skilled and experienced. He is the importer of the most celebrated English drugs, chemicals and medicinal extracts. A pure quality of sherry and port wines, for medicinal purposes, of the vintage of 1865, on hand.

Always Keep in View, if you want any Ready-made Clothing, or any goods made to order for yourself or boys, that there is no better or more reliable house than Strassburger & Joseph's. This firm practises no humbug and no misrepresentation. They wish the public to understand that they will not resort to any device that will mislead purchasers. Their uniform policy has been to give their customers a good, honest article and to guarantee their prices always to be the lowest, either in their Ready-made or Merchant Tailoring Department.

STRASSBURGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

....The commencement exercises of Washington Female Seminary were held on Tuesday evening.

....Yesterday afternoon the fare to Philadelphia, via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was reduced to six dollars, and to Baltimore to $5 50.

....Manus C'Donnell, while gathering cobble stones in the Allegheny river, near the Union bridge, yesterday, found a valuable gold watch in the river.

....A petition is being circulated in Allegheny requesting the Park Commission to reconsider their action in refusing the use of the Parks for the Fourth of July demonstration.

....George Shakspeare is in jail to await trial on a charge of assault and battery with attempt to commit rape on Sophia Steenmyer, a thirteen year old girl, of Noblestown.

....The graduating class at the High school is undergoing examination. The class day exercises will be held on Tuesday evening next in the High School Hall, and the commencement ceremonies on Thursday evening in the Opera House.

....At a meeting of the citizens of the West End in Odd Fellows Hall on Tuesday evening, it was decided to celebrate the Fourth of July by a procession of the citizens, to join the general procession of the city. John D. Rodgers was appointed Chief Marshal.

....The two suspected hotel thieves, J. J. Curtis and James McKee (Fay and son) arrested at the Rush House a few days ago, were yesterday sent to Claremont for six months, by the Mayor, on charges of vagrancy, they not being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves.

....A hearing was had before Mayor McCarthy yesterday in the case of the four colored men, Henry Roberts, John Moore, Tiney Allen and John Allen, charged with the larceny of a quantity of clothing from John Smallwood. The first named two were discharged, but the Allens were committed for trial.

....On Tuesday afternoon Detective Rivers arrested three women giving their names as Mrs. Mary Johnson and Mrs. Mary Ann Johnston, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Margaret Davis, of New York, on suspicion of being professional shoplifters. They had a hearing yesterday before Mayor McCarthy, and although it was apparent that they were professionals, no overt act could be proved against them and they were let off with $25 fine each and instructed to leave the city. They paid their fines and left in the afternoon for New York.

....A break occurred in one of the old engines, at the lower water works, yesterday. Repairs were immediately commenced. This reminds us that citizens should be more careful about wasting water. Residents along Grant street and Fifth avenue complain loudly of a short supply of the necessary fluid, yet lower down in the city other parties allow their children to play with the hydrants in operation nearly all day, pouring water upon the streets without any other aim or object than that of furnishing amusement to the careless shavers who handle the hose. No one has any more right to waste water, which is for the use and benefit of all, than he has to occupy the entire sidewalk in front of his house.

....Sheriff Calvin Springer, of Fayette county, brought eight more prisoners to the city yesterday and lodged them in the Workhouse. Their names, offenses and terms are as follows: Simon Lee, James B. Lindsay and Joseph Blackstone, larceny, terms one year each for the first two and six months for the last. James Gray, assault and battery, six months; John Kenna, Hugh Keegan, Thomas Crossen and Frank Kelly, obstructing and beating an officer, six months each. The Sheriff expects to visit the city soon again for the purpose of conveying to the Penitentiary Wm. Parshall, convicted of throwing a train of cars from the track of the Connellsville railroad and sentenced to ten years confinement, Irving C. Craft, horse stealing, and James Hastert, horse stealing, four years.

Which Shall I Take?

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommded as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, circulars, and almanacs and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another and the cures claimed to have been made by one are as wonderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the suffered is sometimes led to try all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good—the truly valuable—must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is *advertising*. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is to eat it," and to "prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be a stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. A preparation of undoubted merit is Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, the Proprietor desires to say, that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted, and preserved without the use of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, Jamai a rum, sour beer, or vinegar, which are offered to the afflicted for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their perfection season, when they are flush with medicinal properties. In support of these claims, the following testimony is offered:

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

Dear Sir,—I have sold a great deal of your excellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. I hear as much remarks as "Sage's Remedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing," or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I was needed; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for strengthing her voice, and says "there is nothing equals it," and so I might give a ream of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She, being in the p-re, said to me, "I don't know as I don't to-'round me so long as I can get the Discovery; it beats all your doctors." And so I might go on.

I am, most respectfully, yours,
ATHA B. CROOKS.

Notice To Shippers.

OFFICE OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 14th, 1876.

Reduced Freight rates by Pennsylvania Railroad taking effect June 15th, from Pittsburgh to

| | 1st class |